

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama



No. 3878.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN,

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
TUESDAY NEXT, February 25, at 3 o'clock, WILLIAM NAPIER SHAW, Esq., M.A. F.R.S., Secretary to the Meteorological Council, FIRST of TWO LECTURES on 'The Temperature of the Atmosphere: its Changes and their Causes.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.
THURSDAY, February 27, at 3 o'clock, SIR HENRY CRAIK, K.C.B. M.A. LL.D., Secretary, Scotch Education Department, FIRST of TWO LECTURES on 'Scotland's Contribution to the Empire.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.
Subscription to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Institution.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The NEXT MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, on WEDNESDAY, February 26, at 8 P.M., when a Paper, entitled 'The Letter of Toledo,' will be read by Dr. GASTER.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., February 17, 1902.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
The FIFTH SERIES of TECHNICAL CLASSES, under the direction of the above Committee, will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1902, at the CENTRAL SCHOOL of ARTS and CRAFTS. The Lectures this SESSION will deal with CATALOGUING and CLASSIFICATION.
The NEXT OFFICIAL EXAMINATION of the ASSOCIATION will be held in MAY, 1902.
Full particulars with reference to the Classes and the Examination may be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY D. ROBERTS,
Hon. Secretary, Education Committee.
St. Saviour's Public Library, 44, Southwark
Bridge Road, S.E.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, 1902.

RECEIVING DAYS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WATER-COLOURS, MINIATURES, BLACK-AND-WHITE DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, and all other Works under Glass, THURSDAY, March 27, OIL PAINTINGS, SATURDAY, March 29, and TUESDAY, April 1, SCULPTURE, WEDNESDAY, April 2.
Works will only be received at the Burlington Gardens Entrance. Hours for the reception of Works, 7 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Forms and Labels can be obtained from the Academy during the month of March on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope.

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The 'Francis Fund' provides Pensions for One Man, 25s, and One Woman, 20s, and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1882, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing 'Taxes on Knowledge,' and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The Horace Marshall Pension Fund is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits, but this privilege never having been exercised, the General Pensions of the Institution have had the full benefit arising from the interest on this investment since 1887.

The 'Hospital Pensions' consist of an annual contribution of 35s, whereby Sir Henry Charles Burdett and his co-directors generously enable the Committee to grant 20s for One Year to a man and 15s for One Year to a Woman, under conditions laid down in Rule 8.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

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The SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON are about to appoint TWO ASSISTANT DRAWING INSTRUCTORS, one for the North, and one for the South side of the river. The scale of salary for Assistant Drawing Instructors, who shall give their whole time to the work of the Board, is as follows:—Minimum, 200l.; annual increase, 10l.; maximum, 250l., plus travelling expenses.
Applications, which must be made on a form to be obtained at the Head Office, and accompanied by copies only of not more than three Testimonials, must reach the CLERK of the BOARD, School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, W.C. not later than SATURDAY, March 8, 1902, marked outside 'Assistant Drawing Instructor Application—Specimen Subjects.'
Persons applying through the post for Forms of Application must enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

COUNTY COUNCIL of MIDDLESEX.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION—ART MASTER.
Applications are invited for the post of ART MASTER at the ACTON and CHISWICK POLYTECHNIC and at Two of the County Secondary Schools.
The salary will be at the rate of 200l. per annum.
Applications must be sent in on or before SATURDAY, March 8, on Forms which can be obtained from the CLERK of the COUNTY COUNCIL, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, a fully competent WOMAN TEACHER of SWEDISH DRILL and PHYSICAL EXERCISES, to devote the whole of her time to the instruction of Pupil Teachers. High credentials will be required both as to character and practical knowledge of the teaching of Physical Exercises. Candidates must be not less than 25 years of age. Salary 150l. per annum.—Applications, with copies of Testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned, on or before MARCH 8, 1902. Personal application to individual Members of the Board must not be made.
CHARLES HENRY WYATT, Clerk of the Board.
February 11, 1902.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Holloway, London, N.—The GOVERNORS of the above INSTITUTE are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of a HEAD MASTER for the SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL (Mixed), at a salary of 300l. per annum.—Candidates should have had experience in the working of a School of Science and the modern developments of Commercial Education. The successful Candidate will be required to commence his duties as soon as possible after Easter.—Applications to be sent in on or before MARCH 1st on special forms, to be obtained from W. M. MARSH, Clerk to the Governors.

BOROUGH of WEST BROMWICH.

The MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE invite application for the position of HEAD MASTER, to start a MIXED DAY SCHOOL of SCIENCE.
Applicants must be Graduates of a University, and have had previous Teaching experience at a Science School or Public Elementary School. The Gentleman appointed will be required to enter on the duties on July 1, 1902.
Commencing salary 350l. per annum.
Particulars of duties, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications relating to age, Teaching experience and qualifications, and enclosing copies of three recent Testimonials, must be sent on or before MARCH 31, 1902. T. GILBERT GRIFFITHS, Secretary to the Technical Instruction Committee.
The Institute, West Bromwich.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

TEACHER of MARATHI.
The BOARD of INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE STUDIES are prepared to appoint a TEACHER of MARATHI, whose duty it will be to prepare the selected Candidates for their Final Examination in that Language. The appointment will be made in the first instance for One Year only (from Michaelmas, 1902, to Michaelmas, 1903), at a stipend of 125s. (subject to deduction if there are no Students), in addition to a fee of 5s. 6d. per term from each Student.
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A COURSE of FIVE LECTURES, under the above Fund, upon the POETRY of ROSSINI and of WILLIAM MORRIS, will be delivered by the Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE, at the KENSINGTON TOWN HALL, High Street, Kensington, on TUESDAYS, at 8.30 P.M., beginning FEBRUARY 25, 1902. Tickets for the Course: Reserved Seats, 11s.; and 10s. 6d.; Unreserved 5s.; to Teachers, 2s. 6d. Single Lectures, 2s. 6d. (Reserved), 1s. (Unreserved).—All applications for Tickets to be addressed to the Hon. Sec., Stopford Brooke Lectureship Fund, University College, London.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall Street, E.C.

—A COURSE of FOUR LECTURES on 'ELEMENTARY STATISTICS' treated graphically, will be delivered on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, February 25-28, commencing at 6 P.M. The Lectures are free.

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MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on TUESDAY, February 25, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, comprising Grand and Cottage Pianos by Bechstein, Bord, Broadwood, J. B. Cramer & Co., Dimoline, Barratt & Robinson, J. Hubert—Organs and Harmoniums—Old Italian, French, German, and English Violins, with the Bow, Cases, and Fittings—Guitars, Mandolines, Banjos, Zithers, Autoharps, Dulcimers—Brass and Wood Wind Instruments—and Music.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, February 27, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely (instead of the 20th as previously advertised), COINS and MEDALS, comprising interesting English Gold and Silver Coins and Tokens—Foreign Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Jettons, including a fine Collection of Thalers, &c.—Bronze Medals of Celebrated Men—Silver Coronation Medals, and other items of Numismatic Interest.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, February 28, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, both Framed and in the Portfolio, comprising Fan-Subjects by Bartolozzi, Gardiner, Jukes, C. Knight, Ryland, J. Young, Burke, Nuttall, &c., many being Printed in Colours—Portraits in Mezzotint, Line, and Colours—rare Topographical, including an important View of Ramsgate Harbour in Water Colour—Classical Subjects and Etchings after the Old Masters, and a few Water-Colour Drawings and Paintings.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on TUESDAY, March 4, and Following Day, at half-past 4 o'clock precisely, a valuable COLLECTION OF BRITISH, FOREIGN, and COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the EARLY GERMAN SILVER, SHEPHERD PLATE, OBJECTS of ART, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE of the late Mrs. GARRARD (by order of the Executors).

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, March 7, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a choice COLLECTION of MODERN WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Davidson Knowles, Victor Vannor, F. Cecil Bonet, Scotland Clark, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 12 and Two Following Days, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the FIRST PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late JAMES CAWTHORNE, Esq., comprising rare and valuable Books in all Branches of Literature.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on MONDAY, March 24, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the extensive COLLECTION of BOOKS and ENGRAVINGS relating to the Pleistocene and Military Subjects generally, formed by the late T. PRESTON, Esq., comprising rare Early Tracts and Books, including the British Volunteer, 7 parts—Meyrick's Ancient Armour, 3 vols.—Historic Military and Naval Anecdotes—Marital and Naval Achievements—Heath's Military Occurrences—Nicholson's Military Costumes—Vernet et Le Lay, Collection des Uniformes des Armées Françaises, 1791-1814—Loyal Volunteers, &c.; also Engravings, many in Colours, of Volunteers, Military Costumes, Battle Scenes, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 26, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of the late T. PRESTON, Esq., by Order of the Executors, comprising Books in all Branches of Literature, and including a large Series of Works on Coronation Ceremonies—Wilson's American Ornithology—Scott's Guy Ranningham, uncut—Hakewill's Tour in Jamaica—Real Life in London—Sydney's Tours in the Scourge—First Edition of Thackeray's Lever, Dickens's Times complete from the commencement—Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, complete Set to 1899, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., EARLY in APRIL, the LIBRARY of the late GEORGE LAMBERT, Esq. (by order of the Executors). Further particulars will be duly announced.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, February 24, at 1 o'clock precisely, the COLLECTION of PORCELAIN and POTTERY of Mrs. POWNALL, of Worcester Park, Surrey, comprising Staffordshire Groups and Jugs—Widened Ware Specimens of Ralph Wood, Wedgwood, Adams, Leeds Ware—Salt Glass—Lambeth Pottery, including several fine Examples of Wine Bottles, Liverpool Tiles, Delft Figures, Jugs, Plaques, &c.; the COLLECTION of the late C. G. ROBERTS, Esq., of New Street, Birmingham, comprising Worcester, Vases, Dishes, &c.; and Specimens of Spode, Chelsea, Vienna, Dresden, Rockingham, Coalport, and other Factories—a large Bronze Processional Cross of the Fifteenth Century, the Property of the late G. F. RADES, Esq.; and other Properties, comprising old Pewter Plates—Dishes—Needlework Panels—Babylonian and other Antiquities—Swords—Pistols—Miniatures, &c.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

Engravings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, February 26, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, Framed and in the Portfolio, comprising Fancy Subjects of the English School by F. Bartolozzi, W. Ward, H. Bunbury, G. Morland, and Edmund J. B. Cipriani—The Ryder, and others, some printed in Colours—Mezzotint Portraits of Ladies by E. Fisher, T. Watson, J. Dixon, &c., after Sir J. Reynolds—English and Foreign Portraits by C. Turner, A. Caron, J. Heath, Schmidt, Southam, Surdendael, and others—Engravings and Etchings after Old Masters, including The Rape of Amymone, by A. Dürer—Christ healing the Sick, by Rembrandt—others by Lucas van Leyden, G. F. Adriaens, A. Alder, and George Washington, from the Liber Studiorum (fine Early Impressions)—a Collection of Colour Prints by G. Baxter—Scrap-Books of Engravings—Drawings—Oil Paintings, &c.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, February 28, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS, mostly by the Old Masters, formed by the late MISS BRIDGES, comprising Works by Albrecht Dürer, Lucas van Leyden, Rembrandt, Marc Antonio, Martin Schongauer, and other Masters—also a small Collection of Drawings by the Old Masters, the Property of a LADY.

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LITERATURE

The Beginnings of Poetry. By Francis B. Gummere. (Macmillan & Co.)

THERE is good promise for the future of criticism in the increased attention paid of recent years to those questions of the origin and development of the poetic impulse which are fundamental to any complete understanding of the history of literature. To say nothing of Prof. Saintsbury's 'History of Criticism,' which travels in the main over familiar ground, the last decade has seen a number of works, such as Prof. Bücher's 'Arbeit und Rhythmus,' or Prof. Groos's careful studies of the 'Play of Animals' and the 'Play of Man,' or the more wide-reaching volumes on the 'Origins of Art' by Prof. Grosse and by Dr. Yrjö Hirn, which throw a flood of light upon the obscure and comparatively primitive mental processes everywhere underlying the "art-poetry" of the civilizations. It is characteristic of all these investigators that they approach their problem from the side of the genesis rather than from that of the essence of poetry. Herein they part company from the critics of the earlier half of the nineteenth century, such as Coleridge with his analysis of the faculty of imagination. They leave on one side Hegelian talk of the categories and the fundamental idea of the beautiful, to content themselves with a wholly objective treatment of the forms in which and the conditions under which the poetic impulse has actually manifested itself in the phenomenal world. Their work represents a conquest of the realm of aesthetics from metaphysics by anthropology. It is to this class of writers that the author of the solid and interesting treatise now under consideration belongs. This is not, of course, Prof. Gummere's first utterance on the subject. His views have already found partial and incomplete expression in the introduction to a little collection of 'Old English Ballads' published so long ago as 1894, as well as in

an elaborate paper contributed to the 'Child Memorial Volume' in 1897. But they are now expounded in full, with a logic which seems to us substantially just, and a learning and wealth of illustration which are certainly beyond praise. Prof. Gummere is on the staff of Haverford College, and his book is a sample of much excellent work which is now, together with some which is not a little pedestrian, being done in America, especially in the field of literary history. Excellent as it is, it misses, we think, some of those constructive qualities, that lucidity of statement, that definiteness and *netteté* of outline, in virtue of which the best French scholars are just now far ahead of their rivals. Prof. Gummere's methods are Teutonic. He has some declamatory and allusive tricks which are to be deprecated, and he is capable of becoming wearisome with his conscientious collation on point after point of extinct authorities, who never had the full data before them, and often enough were not competent to use even what they had. But although his theories might have been more briefly, and therefore more effectively, put, they are none the less, as they stand, worthy of careful consideration. The object of the treatise, as defined by its author, is "neither to defend poetry nor to account for it, but simply to study it as a social institution." It does not concern itself, like some of the works named above, with the origin, biological or psychological, of the poetic impulse. Nor does it, like the older æsthetic, deal directly with canons of criticism and the discrimination of literary values. It treats rather of poetry as an element, attaching itself to other elements, in the life of man, and especially of primitive man. It is, in fact, mainly occupied with a vindication of that "communal" strain in poetry which has been the object of so much misunderstanding on the part both of those who affirmed and those who denied it. Not, of course, that Prof. Gummere believes with writers of the Grimm school in the "folk-epic" and the "song that sings itself." But he is as far from what he considers to be the dominant modern doctrine, which attributes everything in art to the initiative of the solitary individual artist, aloof from his fellows, or merely related to them as an audience. He regards primitive poetic composition as essentially an act of social co-operation, the emotional expression of the throng of individuals, moving together in the rhythms of labour and of the dance, each in his degree gifted with the faculty of rude improvisation, and able to contribute his share to the slow upbuilding of the song by the successive addition of phrase to phrase. From such a throng, as song becomes more elaborate, gradually, but only gradually, disengages himself the man with superior gifts of expression, who becomes first the leader of a chorus, and ultimately the substantive, independent artist. In the forefront of Prof. Gummere's discussion is placed a long chapter on 'Rhythm as the Essential Fact of Poetry,' in which he goes in much detail into the ancient dispute as to the existence of a fundamental distinction between poetry and prose. A good deal of this argument seems to be hardly germane to the purposes of the book. Nobody would deny

that verse-rhythm was an essential fact of all such emotional utterance as could possibly be considered to have a "communal" character. On the other hand, it is clear that certain types of the emotional utterance of the developed artist are without verse-rhythm; and whether such types are properly to be included under the designation "poetry" is an indifferent matter of terminology which need hardly have delayed Prof. Gummere. As it is, he is somewhat at cross-purposes with the writers whom he criticizes throughout the whole of this chapter. The main gist of the book lies in the very full treatment of the 'Differencing Elements of Communal Poetry,' in which a wide knowledge of primitive and savage anthropology is used to illustrate the connexion of poetry with moments of social excitement, its emergence in the stress of common labour, in the crises of common emotion, in the delirium of the common festal dance. Prof. Gummere exemplifies his thesis most completely in a study of the funeral laments, *nenia*, *voceri*, keens, and so forth, known to almost all peoples. Amongst the special characteristics of communal poetry he marks simplicity of diction, absence of tropes, a tendency to repetition, either in the form of absolute iteration or in that of what he calls "incremental repetition"—that is to say, repetition with a slight variant which serves to advance the progress of the song; and, finally, close association with the dance. In extant European poetry communal elements are naturally found chiefly in combination with those of art. The habit of iteration, for instance, survives in the popularity of the refrain. Of course, Prof. Gummere has to tackle the vexed topic of the English and Scottish ballad. He does not go so far as that thick-and-thin supporter of the folk origin of ballads, Mr. Andrew Lang, who appears to believe that the existing ballads sprang direct "from the very heart of the people," without the intervention of an artist class at all. But he comes much nearer to this position than to that, say, of Prof. Courthope, who finds in the ballads the stock-in-trade of degenerate minstrels, a *debris* of the romances of their heyday. He is careful to warn his readers that "the actual traditional ballad of Europe cannot be carried back into prehistoric conditions." The minstrels "made ballads, or rather sang them into modern shape." But substantially they are an inheritance from the communal period:—

"One is by no means to suppose that the ballad of tradition, as it lies before one now, can be taken as an accurate type of earliest communal song. 'Sir Patrick Spens' and 'Innsprück, ich muss dich lassen' are not perfect examples of the songs which primitive man used to sing, nor even of the original mediæval ballad such as the women made about St. Faro in France or as these islanders made a hundred years ago about the frustrated fisherman. Improvisation in a throng cannot give the unity of purpose and the touch of art which one finds in 'Spens'; that comes partly from individual and artistic strands woven in with the communal stuff, and partly from the process by which a ballad constantly sung in many places, and handed down by oral tradition alone, selects as if by its own will the stanzas and phrases which best suit its public. What one asserts, however, is that in this ballad of 'Spens,' although in less degree than with other ballads,

the presence of artistic elements is overcome by the preponderating influence of certain communal elements. These communal elements are to be studied in all available material, and consist, taken in the mass, of repetitions of word and phrase, chorus, refrain, singing, dancing, and traces of general improvisation; and all those elements, except for imitative purposes, are lacking in the poem of art, or if present, are overwhelmed by the artistic elements."

Prof. Gummere's general treatment of this difficult ballad problem is reasonable and attractive. But it may be doubted whether he allows their full value to certain alternative explanations of what he regards as communal characteristics. The constant repetition of themes and phrases, for example, may have its origin, as he thinks, in the halting improvisation of the more timid members of a throng. But it is also a fairly evident device to rest the memory and eke out the invention of a second-rate minstrel, and it is certainly not absent from romances and other things which confessedly belong to minstrel literature.

To trace the evolution of the artist from the one amongst many of the singing throng would of course, from Prof. Gummere's point of view, have been to write the whole history of literature. He is only able to include a sketch of the process, but a sketch full of interest and suggestion. The emergence of the "lyric cry," the growth of the centrifugal tendency, the progress of the artist to his "isolation in an ivory tower"—those are the lines of development as he sees them. "Poetry," he says, "now means the emotional mood of a thinker alone with his world; we forget that it ever meant anything else." He gives a striking and concrete example to illustrate what he calls the curve of evolution:—

"With Christianity emphasizing the value of a single soul, with the emancipation of the individual from state, guild, church, and with the secularization of letters and art, this habit of referring wide issues of life to the narrow fortunes of an individual made itself master of poetry. The emotion of a clan yielded to the emotion of a single soul. A progress of this sort is seen in 'Sir Patrick Spens,' 'Macbeth,' and Matthew Arnold's 'Dover Beach.' Chronology in its higher form makes the ballad a mediæval and communal affair, the play a thing of art. Each deals with a Scot as centre of tragedy. In the ballad not a syllable diverts one from a group made up of the sailor, his comrades, and their kin. The men put to sea and are drowned; the ladies who will sit vainly waiting, the wives who will stand 'lang, lang, wi' their gold kaims in their hair,' give one in belated, unconscious, and imperfect form a survival of the old clan sorrow, a coronach in gloss. The men are dead, the women wait, and that is all. But Macbeth, as the crisis draws near, bewails along with his own case the general lot of man: 'der Menschheit ganzer Jammer fasst ihn an.' Finally, in 'Dover Beach' modern subjectivity wails and cries out on fate from no stress of misfortune, but quite à propos de bottles and on general principles. Subtract now the changes due to epic, dramatic, lyric form; the progress and the curve are there."

It will be observed that Prof. Gummere passes from the scientific and solidly documented methods by which he establishes his main thesis of the communal origins of poetry into the more hazardous region of theories of culture. As indeed he hints, he

is following in the footsteps of Nietzsche, the earlier and saner Nietzsche of 'Die Geburt der Tragödie,' with his notion of two conflicting principles out of which art takes its rise, the Apollinian instinct of solitary song and the Dionysian impulse of ecstatic communal emotion. It is, however, perhaps unjustifiable to assume, as both Nietzsche and Prof. Gummere appear to do, that the ultimate direction which the curve of evolution will take is already clear; or, to put it more concretely, that art may not be destined to recover some of those communal elements which, in the little span covered by observation, it has dropped.

THE TESTAMENT OF VICTOR HUGO.

Post-scriptum de ma Vie. Par Victor Hugo. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

THE centenary of Hugo gives this collection a special interest as the last thing from the hand of the master whose astonishing literary career began in 1816. On one of the pages of the 'Post-scriptum de ma Vie' he writes: "Mais les fondateurs de religions ont erré, l'analogie n'est pas toujours la logique." The whole of this book is a vast exercise in analogies. It comes to us as with the voice of a new revelation; it neither proves nor denies, nor does it even argue; from beginning to end it affirms. And the affirmations range over the universe. "L'intelligence est l'épouse, l'imagination est la maîtresse, la mémoire est la servante." There, on the side of a witty common sense, is one affirmation. Here, in the language of an apocalyptic mysticism, is another: "Et c'est toujours de l'immanent, toujours présent, toujours tangible, toujours inexplicable, toujours inconcevable, toujours incontestable, que sort l'agenouillement humain." There are 270 pages of the most eloquent images in the world—images which seem to bubble out of the brain like uninhabitable worlds out of the creating hands of a mad deity. Every image detaches itself gaily, floats away with supreme confidence into space; and perhaps arrives somewhere: certainly it soon becomes invisible. Monmouth and Macedon are at one for ever in these astonishing pages; every desire of the heart seems to fulfil itself by its mere utterance; there is no longer a truism: a b c have become miraculous again, as they were in the beginning. "Qu'est-ce que l'océan? C'est une permission." When the ocean is a permission, birds may fly where they please. And these little, hard, sharp sentences are scattered violently in all directions; they rise like fireworks, they fall like comets, lighting up patches of impenetrable darkness. They succeed one another so rapidly that the eyes can scarcely follow them; and each leaves behind it the same blackness.

When Victor Hugo thought that he was thinking, he was really listening to the inarticulate murmur that words make among themselves as they await the compelling hand of their master. He was the master of them all, and they adored him, and they served him so willingly and so swiftly that he never needed to pause and choose among them, or think twice on what errand he should send them. They had started on their errand before he had finished the message he had to give them.

It did not matter; there were always more words, and more and more, ready to do his bidding. Listen:—

"Pourquoi Virgile est-il inférieur à Homère? Pourquoi Anacréon est-il inférieur à Pindare? Pourquoi Ménandre est-il inférieur à Aristophane? Pourquoi Sophocle est-il inférieur à Eschyle? Pourquoi Lysippe est-il inférieur à Phidias? Pourquoi David est-il inférieur à Isaïe? Pourquoi Thucydide est-il inférieur à Hérodote? Pourquoi Cicéron est-il inférieur à Démosthène?"

There are eight more similar queries, and there the series ends, but there is no reason why it should ever have ended.

"The primitive and myth-making character of his imagination," says Mr. Havellock Ellis in a remarkable article on Victor Hugo in the current *Fortnightly Review*,

"the tendency to regard metaphors as real, and to accept them as the basis of his mental constructions and doctrines, these tendencies, which Hugo shared with the savage, are dependent on rudimentary emotions and a high degree of ignorance regarding the precise relationship of things."

Which he shared with the savage, yes; with that primitive being which is at the root of every great poet. The poet who is also a philosopher loses nothing as a poet; he adds meaning to beauty. But there is also the poet to whom the vast joy of making is sufficient, who has no curiosity concerning the work of his hands; who makes beauty, and leaves it to others to explain it. "Le beau, c'est la forme," declares Hugo. "La forme est essentielle et absolue; elle vient des entrailles mêmes de l'idée." To work, with Hugo, was almost an automatic process; an enormous somnambulism carried his soul about the world of imagination. Read the 'Promontorium Somnii' in this testament; it is a picture in fifty pages, and each sentence is a separate picture. Ideas? ideas come and go, drift away and return; visible and audible ideas helping to make the colours of the picture.

There is beauty in this book, as in everything that Hugo wrote; there is the great poetic orator's mastery of language. Hugo's poetry was never made to be "overheard"; his prose knocks hard at the ear for instant hearing. Even when he dreams, he dreams oratorically; he would have you realize that he is asleep on Patmos. He has strange glimpses:—

"Le spectre blanc coud des manches à son suaire et devient Pierrot."

"Quant à la quantité de comédie qui peut se mêler au rêve, qui ne l'a éprouvé? On rit endormi."

Little passing thoughts, each an analogy, leap out:—

"L'écho est la rime de la nature."

"Ce qui fait que la musique plaît tant au commun des hommes, c'est que c'est de la rêverie toute faite."

Every sentence contains an antithesis or forms an epigram. All is clamour, clangour, and the voice of "loud uplifted angel-trumpets." When it is ended, and one looks back, it is as if one tried to recall the shapes and colours of an avalanche of clouds seen by night over a wide and tossing sea.

Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century. By Henry Grey Graham. (Black.)

"JOHNNY is so bright!" Freeman used to say, with reference to J. R. Green. In his '*Scottish Men of Letters*' Mr. Graham is "so bright" that criticism might almost be content merely with saying that this is a most entertaining book, for those who do not know its contents already. It is not a history of literature: it is a set of brief anecdotic biographies of the men who wrote certain books. "The reading public" often interests itself in authors whose books it never opens. How they dress, what kind of houses they dwell in, details about their incomes, wives, daughters, dogs, cats, and conversations: these elements of knowledge are welcome—Heaven knows why—to students who never look at the works of the authors celebrated. Mr. Graham supplies exactly what a large public wants. It would be ridiculous to pretend that we are all familiar with '*The Grave*,' by Blair, or the '*Epigoniad*' (1757), a work which inspires a mild desire to "feel the bumps" of the professor, and Scottish Homer, who wrote an epic vastly admired by David Hume. Though a bad poet, Prof. Wilkie, as Mr. Graham shows, was a good man, who had Robert Fergusson for his pupil at St. Andrews. We know little more of him, except that he was clever, thrifty, and no friend of clean linen. There is a pleasing anecdote of Wilkie, we think, but Mr. Graham has overlooked it.

It is not the author's business to estimate the value of the works of his eminent writers. The merits of Hume's philosophy or of his history are not Mr. Graham's concern. He has to tell anecdotes of Hume. They are familiar, but then they exist in books not of the last eight or ten years, and so are fresh to a generation which reads only new books. Prof. Huxley destroyed Hume's argument about miracles; it required only common sense to do that. Miracles are contrary to experience, so if any one says that they occur in his experience we are to smile and pass by, because in experience miracles do not exist. Hume flattered himself that this logic settled the question; he also flattered himself that he was to put the Stuart period of our history "beyond controversy." To be sure, the manuscripts were as good as non-existent for Hume; they formed no part of his experience, so they did not count, and were as fabulous as miracles. This man had a very happy nature. Mr. Graham says, "No history worthy of the name as yet existed." A pedantic generation may say that (not to reckon Smollett) the works of Mr. Carte existed, the work of Clarendon, and, for Scotland, the prodigious and erudite labours of Calderwood. But Calderwood was non-existent; he slumbered in manuscript. However, there was no good history on the scale and with the scope of Hume's, of which, apparently, only forty-five copies were sold in England in a year. This touched the only unlucky side of Hume's happy nature, but the public came to read the history at last, and Hume was "opulent," as he considered opulence. On Hume in France Mr. Graham writes with his accustomed brightness. Some may

know it all already, and even more; for example, about Hume's relations with a Scot as kind, genial, and sceptical as himself, the last Earl Marischal. But we read the old, old anecdotes again with pleasure, they are so pleasantly and succinctly narrated. It was time to give "Grouse in the gun-room" again to a generation that knows not Grouse. "And did not Hume in his sleep.....utter the significant words, *Je tiens, Jean-Jacques Rousseau?*" Perhaps he did, the comma representing a pause in the phrase. Is this correct?

Let him drink port! the English cried.
He drank the poison, and his spirit died.

Two feet, not difficult to supply, seem to have walked out of the first line. We note other inaccuracies of a disfiguring nature. Mr. Graham remarks on the inevitable mortality of general histories, except that of Gibbon. But people at a country house may open Dr. Robertson's histories, he says, on a rainy day, and remark that they "are really very well written." The Scottish history, at least, is more than well written; it is remarkably judicious and impartial, and well backed by documents which, even now, are not easily found elsewhere in print. The urbanity of an author writing in an age when there existed a society for the express purpose of defaming Queen Mary, while Goodall was, to put it mildly, fiery in her defence, and even Hume and the elder Tytler lost their tempers, is really striking. Robertson, like Dr. Carlyle, understood the art of living. What we know of him as a man is mainly derived from Dr. Carlyle's autobiography, the best book of Scottish anecdote. But it was published long ago, is probably not in the circulating libraries, and so, like miracles, is as good as non-existent in universal experience.

One turns to Robert Fergusson, the poet; non-existent he is too in universal experience, though Stevenson revived an interest in his name awhile ago. The reviewer could not find a copy of his poems to purchase in the town of the university whereof he is the only poetic child worth remembering. Mr. Graham speaks of the hall of the Salvators as "a damp vault with earthen floor and cobwebbed roof." That roof was of oak, elaborately carved with flowers and fruits, and as old as Bishop Kennedy. We have seen one tiny portion of the woodwork. About 1840-50 the professors had the roof chopped up and carted away for fuel. Probably Fergusson is as well forgotten as the old roof was ill appreciated. Burns, like Homer, "is enough for everybody," as the Philistines of Alexandria remarked, so Theocritus reports. Fergusson was the master of Burns, at least so that generous soul declared, but he died at twenty-four and the world is cold to what might have been. "It's ill work chappin' at a deid man's yett," as Mr. Graham quotes the proverb. The notice of "Ossian" Macpherson is full, fair, and interesting. Macpherson's best work was devoted to the editing of his two volumes of State Papers. There was no more an epic in Gaelic than in Finnish; but Macpherson, like Lönrot, may have fancied that there was: it is a charitable and perhaps not an impossible view. It was hardly worth while for Mr. Graham to write a long essay full of the stock anecd-

otes of Burns. We remark in it no novelty, no new facts, no original reflections, and this "Grouse in the gun-room" is familiar to every one who reads anecdotes at all. In the paper on Smollett, too, we remark nothing fresh, and there are little lives of Smollett in one or two "series." Something not quite hackneyed might have been made out of his family history. The Macgregors killed one Tobias Smollett at the slaughter of Glen Fruin.

The notes on the song-writing ladies are less familiar to the general reader. Speculators on heredity and the Celtic genius might be interested in the pedigree of Miss Oliphant (Lady Nairne) on the maternal side, but Mr. Graham does not mention this detail. In recompense, he says that the hair of Prince Charles was "red"—a Whig calumny, due, we think, to the invention of Home, the author of 'Douglas.' That Lady Nairne wrote "Will ye no come back again?" is news to us; and if she wrote 'Charlie is my Darling,' which form of the words is hers? Sir Walter's dealings with Lady Anne Barnard, his attempt to publish all her poems, and her long correspondence with him are not mentioned; perhaps these things are omitted from 'The Lives of the Lindsays,' which we have not consulted on this point.

Mr. Graham's book is by no means so good as his earlier work on 'The Social Life of Scotland.' In that his facts did not lie so much on the surface, and he showed more original thought. In his new book he represents Scotland as "almost devoid of literature in the beginning of the eighteenth century." Yet Wodrow and Innes, to take but two names, show how bookish some men were, and how useful to the "bookmen" of to-day. Clerk of Pennicuik, Forbes of Culloden, are other examples; neither of them was a Jacobite like Dr. Pitcairn—"a Jacobite and a man of considerable sense," says Wodrow. Dr. Patrick Abercrombie's '*Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation*' is interesting and, as a book, handsome and considerable. Mr. Graham admits the "excellent Latinity" of Scott of Thirlstane and others. Where is that Latinity in Scotland now? We hear of "wits and literati," "learned cronies," and it would not be paradoxical to conjecture that Edinburgh in 1700-1720 contained more learning, more Latin, more knowledge of good literature, than the huger city of to-day can boast. There was little productive activity, and Hamilton of Bangour and Robertson of Strowan were no great poets. But we conceive that there was a good deal of activity in theological speculation, and a very considerable knowledge of the literature of ancient Rome.

Select Pleas of the Forests. Edited for the Selden Society by G. J. Turner. (Quaritch.)

THE appearance of Mr. Turner's scholarly edition of the early pleadings in Forest Courts fills a serious void in the materials which exist for the study of an interesting chapter of English constitutional history. The subject, indeed, is one that well repays the closest study by scientific methods of research, and the Selden Society, to which

the legal antiquary and the constitutional historian are already so much indebted, is to be congratulated upon the publication of this masterly dissertation upon a highly technical subject.

Mr. Turner has certainly spared neither time nor labour in producing a satisfactory edition of the Forest Laws. In an introduction and glossary, extending to 150 pages of the stately quarto volumes of this society's publications, he has grappled successfully with most of the difficulties of his task. It is true that the limitations imposed by the text of this edition have obviated the necessity for discussing the extent of the reputed forests of the Anglo-Norman kings or for tracing their devolution in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This, however, is a circumstance which we have no immediate reason to regret. An exhaustive description of the customs and jurisdiction of the Forest during the thirteenth century was needed to elucidate the pleadings and inquisitions presented here. The forests of Domesday, the Assize of the Forests, and other subjects of earlier constitutional interest cannot be connected with any existing pleadings of earlier date than the reign of John. This circumstance has enabled Mr. Turner to make a fair start with the Charter of the Forest in 1217. Fortunately, a transcript has survived of a few Forest pleadings in the reign of King John, and these fragments, which have been carefully restored in the text of the present volume, are of the greatest value for the purpose of comparison with the Plea Rolls of the following reign. Nevertheless, we find a considerable gap in the series of these records of the Forest Eyres, since the earliest original roll now preserved is one of the year 1255. It is certainly to be regretted that further transcripts were not forthcoming for the period immediately succeeding the issue of the Charter of the Forest. There is, indeed, but a small probability of the survival of earlier pleadings in any form. At the same time, we venture to think that a detailed classification and description of the earliest records of the Forest Courts in the introduction to this edition would have proved more serviceable than the information provided in the various sections and footnotes to the text. Mr. Turner's editorial method is so thorough in itself that we are tempted to seek some fuller details of the life-history of these scattered records and of their diplomatic relations than those which may be found in the preface. In addition to the Eyre Rolls proper, some very interesting excerpts from Forest inquisitions and perambulations are included in this volume. Amongst the former there are records of the comparatively early date of the year 1238, although these are no longer in official custody.

The selections from the above classes of Forest records which have been printed with exemplary care in the text of this edition may be regarded as a fair sample of the many-sided interest of the subject, affording some curious and valuable illustrations of the state of society in the thirteenth century and of the economic condition of the country, apart from their constitutional and legal significance. The general reader (for whose benefit, we may presume,

the Latin text is accompanied by a translation) will find in these pages some really good stories on the subject of poaching. The temptation afforded by the forest game to a sporting and lawless population seems to have been absolutely irresistible. We are almost led to suppose that society within the forest districts was sharply divided into the two classes of keepers and poachers. Neither stopped at any form of deception, or even perjury, and whenever they met "in the greenwood" they shot at sight with "Welsh" arrows, each man from "his tree." Indeed, it would almost seem that the "evildoers to the king's venison," who figure so often in these pages, failed to recognize any individual property in the game which they pursued with the tireless skill of savage hunters. Some such sentiment may certainly be traced in the following conversation which ensued upon the seizure of a poacher's spoils. Richard of Aldwinkle, the verderer, we learn, had gone into the wood after some unpleasantness of this kind between the foresters and the local "evildoers." There he met William the Spencer, "and greeted him."

"And William replied: 'I do not greet you.'

"Why not?"

"Because you stole our buck."

"Certainly not," he said.

"Richard! I would rather go to my plough than serve in such an office as yours."

In the Rutland Eyre of 1269 a remarkable presentment is made before the justices concerning the extortions of Peter de Neville and his foresters. Amongst other iniquities which seem to have been practised by the defendants we read of the following treatment of a suspected coney-catcher:—

"The same Peter imprisoned Peter the son of Constantine of Liddington for two days and two nights at Allexton, and bound him with iron chains on suspicion of having taken a certain rabbit in Eastwood; and the same Peter the son of Constantine gave two pence to the men of the aforesaid Peter de Neville who had charge of him to permit him to sit upon a certain bench in the gaol of the same Peter, which is full of water at the bottom."

Turning to a subject which has hitherto been almost entirely neglected, the student of economic history might find in the text of this edition sufficient data for a provisional estimate of the value of the forests, both as a source of profit to the Crown and as a new factor in determining the increase in the area of cultivation during the last three centuries of the Middle Ages. The arrentation of Assarts and other matters in this connexion have been treated with much learning and discernment by the editor in his introduction and glossary. His exposition of the entries in the Plea Rolls connected with the "Regard" of the Forest should greatly facilitate the further operation of tracing the results of de-afforestation in local court-rolls and manorial accounts.

The discussion of the technicalities with which these early forest records fairly bristle might easily have been evaded by a less conscientious editor than Mr. Turner. The species of beasts and fowl of the forest chase and warren, and the sporting vocabulary employed by local officers, are subjects which present innumerable difficulties even within the narrow limits of the text. These difficulties have been attacked by the editor

with equal courage and success. Mr. Turner has taken special pains to identify the various breeds of hunting dogs and the implements of the chase. His suggested derivation of "sagitta gendrata" from the French *cendrée*, i.e., "that there was a ball of lead at the end of the arrow to prevent too much penetration into the deer," does not, however, appear to us very feasible. In spite of the editor's opinion that "there is nothing in the context in which they occur to suggest a meaning," we cannot disregard the significance of the use of the term "sagitta gendrata" in the two instances in which it occurs, as opposed to "sagitta barbata." Possibly this implied contrast may suggest some further clue. "Tonderata" would at least make sense if the word is understood as applying to a removal of the barbs when shooting at tender game, as an angler on occasion files the barb away from his hook to secure a certain result. In his distinction of the "beasts" of the forest Mr. Turner makes an important correction in the classification adopted by Manwood and other authorities. The Elizabethan antiquary enumerated five typical "beasts," but Mr. Turner clearly proves that two of these (the hart and the hind) refer to a single species, the red deer. The fallow deer has been omitted, apparently on the gratuitous supposition that it was invariably classed as a beast of the "chase." Two other "beasts," the hare and the wolf, have been erroneously included amongst the forest game, and this correction must remove the common impression that the latter noxious animal was preserved by our early kings for selfish purposes. The roe-deer, though in Manwood's time a "beast of the warren," was in the thirteenth century at least a "beast of the forest," so that "it may be confidently asserted that there were in general four beasts of the forest, and four only, the red deer, the fallow deer, the roe, and the wild boar." The boar, we learn, was already very scarce at the end of the thirteenth century.

We have dwelt at some length upon the editor's treatment of these abstruse though incidental subjects because they appear to us to be especially characteristic of the plan of this edition. We may be sure, however, that Mr. Turner has not neglected the legal aspect of the forest pleadings, and he is also able to furnish some valuable and original information as to the constitution of the Forest Courts and the duties of their officers. An excellent analysis is supplied of the composition of a typical plea-roll in the middle of the thirteenth century, and there is an interesting note on the special procedure which was presumably claimed on behalf of "poaching clerks." The pleadings and other records printed in this volume are copiously annotated, and the references to parallel records show the extensive researches which have been made by the editor for the elucidation of his texts.

In addition to the usual index of persons there is a very useful index of places with identifications, according to the method of the Rolls Series. The arrangement of this index under counties serves also as a help to verifying the position of the forests.

James Russell Lowell: a Biography. By Horace Elisha Scudder. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THOUGH the two volumes of Lowell's letters which Mr. Norton gave to the world were of autobiographical value, yet there was room for such a life as this. We understand and like the man better after reading Mr. Scudder's book. Lowell's contemporaries and intimates included the men who have chiefly contributed to make modern New England famous as the mother of heroes, and Lowell's place among them is in the front rank.

Lowell's father, who was pastor of the West Church in Boston, was the seventh in descent from a Bristol merchant who left England for America in 1639. On the other side he was a descendant of Robert Traill, a native of the Orkney Islands, who had settled in America, and also of Keith Spence, whose ancestors were Highlanders. Robert Traill returned to Great Britain when the colonies revolted, leaving a daughter, who became Lowell's mother, and who, as Lowell wrote, remained

"a loyalist to her death, and whenever Independence Day came round, instead of joining in the general rejoicing, would dress in deep black, fast all day, and loudly lament 'our late unhappy differences with his most gracious Majesty.'"

Lowell's father graduated at Harvard in 1800, and then spent a year in studying law, while his inclination was towards theology. His father allowed him to follow it, and he went to the University of Edinburgh for the purpose. He returned home after three years of foreign travel and study. Mr. Scudder writes that Lowell's father was a pupil of Sir David Brewster and of Dugald Stewart. It is possible that he may have met Brewster, but Brewster was never a professor at the University of Edinburgh. He made the acquaintance of Wilberforce, and heard Pitt, Fox, and Sheridan speak in the House of Commons. We gather that his letters, written when in Europe, have been preserved. They might interest those who turn away from his printed sermons.

The house in which Lowell was born, spent many years of his life, and died is named Elmwood, and is one of the old-fashioned mansions of which a few still add to the charm of Cambridge, in New England. His first teaching was at a dame's school; his next at a boarding-school, where Mr. Wells, an Englishman, prepared lads for entering Harvard University. Mr. Wells is described as a man of robust and masterful habit, "who kept up the English tradition of the rattan in school and manly sport out of doors." Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, who was a pupil at this school, and who was sixteen years old when Lowell was ten, has recorded that

"Mr. Wells always heard a recitation with the book in his left hand and a rattan in his right, and if the boy made a false quantity or did not know the meaning of a word, down came the rattan on his head. But this chastisement was never administered to me or to 'Jemmy Lowell.' Not to me, because I was too old for it, and not to him, because he was too young."

In 1834 Lowell passed from Mr. Wells's boarding-school to Harvard, where he was the reverse of an industrious and exemplary

student. He was frequently absent from lectures, and was careless in supplying the essays and papers required of him. Even at the beginning of his senior year he was fined a dollar for cutting seats in the lecture room, while he received censure for the more trifling offence of wearing a brown coat on Sunday. The climax came on June 25th, 1838, when the Faculty resolved:—

"That Lowell, senior, on account of continued neglect of his college duties, be suspended till the Saturday before Commencement, to pursue his studies with Mr. Frost of Concord, to recite to him twice a day, reviewing the whole of Locke's 'Essay on the Human Understanding,' and studying also Mackintosh's 'Review of Ethical Philosophy,' to be examined in both on his return, and not to visit Cambridge during the period of his suspension."

Writing in later years on 'Books and Libraries,' he styled a college training "an excellent thing," adding that after all "the better part of a man's education is that which he gives himself." When he studied with an object, he mastered his subject. Taking a fancy to old French, he became so proficient as to be more at home in it than in the modern written and spoken language. The truly American side of his nature was manifested after he graduated at Harvard. His father was then in "comfortable circumstances," but Lowell, as his biographer writes, "like his fellows everywhere in America, most certainly in New England, never would have entertained the notion of living indefinitely at his father's expense." How to earn a living was the problem which exercised him. At the time his passion was writing verse; but he saw no hope of turning his rhymes into dollars. He had no vocation for the Church, and he turned to law as a makeshift, without persevering, till he found support in its practice. His brother Robert, who was clerk to a coal merchant, had to give up work owing to an injured hand, and Lowell took his place at the desk, which he left after a few months, exulting in his freedom.

Gradually Lowell found a market for his verse and prose, and made a name for himself. His powers of satire, coupled with his humour, which was racy of New England, made him conspicuous if not popular. His 'Fable for Critics' caused discomfort in some quarters and amusement in others; while his 'Biglow Papers' made a new mark in American literature. Yet, though his pen yielded him an income, he wrote at the age of thirty:—

"I am not very often down in the mouth: but sometimes, at the end of the year, when I have done a tolerable share of work, and have nothing to show for it, I feel as if I had rather be a spruce clerk on India Wharf than a man of letters. Regularly I look forward to the New Year, and think that I shall begin the next January out of debt, and as regularly I am disappointed."

Even when his own circumstances were not flourishing his heart was moved by the misfortunes of Hawthorne, who was very poor when turned out of the Salem Custom House, and he exerted himself to raise a fund for Hawthorne's relief. The money was sent through Mr. Hilliard, the names of the donors being kept secret. In acknowledging its receipt Hawthorne wrote

that the gift "drew—what my troubles never have—the water to my eyes; so that I was glad of the sharply cold west wind that blew into them as I came homeward, and gave them an excuse for being red and bleared." About four years afterwards, when the success of 'The Scarlet Letter' had put money into Hawthorne's purse, he repaid "the loan," as he called it, with interest and heartfelt thanks to his unknown friends. We may note that Hawthorne's letters, containing a full narrative of the transaction, first appeared in the *Athenæum* for the 10th and the 17th of August, 1889.

As Lowell advanced in years his path in life rapidly grew smoother. He became a professor at Harvard, assistant editor of the *North American Review*, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and United States Minister, first to the Court at Madrid and next to the Court at St. James's.

In an estimate of Lowell's capacity and work the fact of his many-sidedness deserves special remark. Among New Englanders who have made names in literature he is one of the few who were also conspicuous in politics and diplomacy. Longfellow declined the diplomatic post which Lowell accepted. Emerson, Prescott, Ticknor, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Francis Parkman never dreamt of taking an active part in nominating a President or in establishing a new political organization to which Mr. Cleveland chiefly owed his election; but Lowell did these things, and did them well. One of his best political addresses was delivered in New York and styled 'The Place of the Independent in Politics.' A volume of 'Political Essays' which he collected and published in 1888 contains as pointed and brilliant writing as Albany Fonblanque's 'England under Seven Administrations.' Indeed, all his prose writing is excellent. In one of the last published letters of Edward Fitzgerald it is truly said that, while the merit of Lowell's poetry is doubtful, that of his prose essays is supreme. He never wrote about a subject which he had not mastered, and never failed to add attraction to it.

In his earlier years Lowell was prejudiced against England and the English, and when he first visited Europe he was not complimentary to the "Bulls" whom he met on his travels. At the time of the Civil War, and for some time after it, he was embittered against England, and he was one of the few men of high culture who regarded with satisfaction Senator Sumner's foolish and mischief-making speech about "indirect claims" for damages. However, he was in a different and worthier mood later in life, when he had better personal knowledge of this country and its people. Indeed, some of his patriotic friends were shocked at his avowed liking for England.

While representing the United States in this country Lowell was frequently pressed to take part in public ceremonies, and he made himself most popular as a speaker. Mr. Scudder has omitted to mention that he presided on the 4th of May, 1881, at the banquet of the Royal Literary Fund, and made a striking protest against the notion that science would extinguish the influence of imagination, holding that imagination, as expressed in literature, "will always interest mankind quite as much as gases, or flowers, or beasts, or birds, or fishes."

We were sorry to notice the death of Mr. Scudder since the publication of this book. It is a work which is highly creditable to the author and does ample justice to an interesting man.

Der Untergang der antiken Welt. Von Otto Seeck. Vol. II. (Berlin, Siemenroth & Troschel.)

THE second volume of this remarkable book comes to us so long after the first that we had ceased to look forward to it, and when we read on the cover that it will be completed in about four volumes of the same size, with corresponding annotations, we begin to wonder how many of us will live to see this completion. For the separate appendix of notes, such as accompanied the first instalment, has not been issued with the present part, and, in spite of profound respect for the author's learning, one cannot help feeling a strong desire to test the evidence on which he builds some of his theories. But, except the information just cited, there is not the smallest clue vouchsafed the reader. There is as yet, of course, no index; there is no preface explaining the delay of this volume, or the curiosities of its plan; there is no analysis of contents, either in the list of chapters or in headlines. In short, there is not the smallest help for the man who wants to seek some fact or opinion of the author on any special point. The book must be read through and indexed by the student in his note-book, or it may be let alone. So eminent a man as Otto Seeck may, perhaps, disregard the convenience of his readers, but he would have been more useful if he had not been so proud.

It has always been an historical problem of the highest interest how the great civilization and refinement of the Roman Empire in the Antonian period not only gave way to attacks from without, but also deteriorated within, as it were, with some incurable atrophy. The emperors of the third and fourth centuries were far from blind to this gloomy prospect; the present book notices in great detail the many attempts they made to cure the poverty of body and of soul which they saw invading their richest provinces. Some of them, such as Diocletian, were apparently reformers of the most trenchant kind. But all their remedies failed to stop the working of great natural causes, and in some cases even exacerbated the evils they sought to cure. The duties of government throughout the provinces had once been sought as proud distinctions, the rewards of patriotism and of public spirit; now they were gradually becoming intolerable burdens, and the attempts of the emperors to keep up public spirit and patriotism by officious legislation were foolish and short-sighted. Compulsory virtues are hardly virtues at all; and along with the burdens of office there came upon the whole empire that financial depression, that "tightness of money," which sometimes attacks the modern world in a mysterious way, but only in sudden spasms, while the Roman world was utterly impotent to recover from these commercial convulsions. The causes assigned by Dr. Seeck, such as the draining of specie into the East for the importation of barren luxuries, are obvious

enough. But we fancy that the real causes of financial depression in the Old World were just as complex and hard to anticipate as they are nowadays.

So far as organization is concerned, nothing seems more elaborate and even well conceived than the scales and ranks of officials both in the military and the civil service of the empire. Of these the opening chapters supply very ample details. Roman drill and tactics had for centuries been victorious over all resistance, whether that of older civilizations or of untutored courage. Nothing is more striking than the account Strabo preserves of a Roman officer set upon by the howling mob of Alexandria, and yet by the discipline of his orderlies beating them off with loss. Such was the superiority of good drill even before the days of firearms. But when the Romans ceased to be Romans it soon appeared that perfect drill was impotent against valiant barbarians, and in these lay the only ray of hope for the decaying world. For centuries the control of imperial officials had made all liberty of thought and action more and more impossible. Every society, every class, even every trade, was compelled to move in fixed grooves, from which all escape was impossible. Even the Church did not as yet attempt to wake up the nations, but taught men to render unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's; and when Diocletian came to assert himself, he claimed as his own the things that were God's. Prof. Seeck has spoken before of the effect of the new blood and bad manners poured into the civilized world along with some rude virtues. He now tells us how in Caracalla's time the Germans had already become so fashionable that the emperor adopted a yellow wig and turned toper to play the noble savage.

What digressions, or rather retrogressions, the author will allow himself in the sequel to his work we can hardly guess; he treated without much divagation in his first volume the Oriental strain which saturated the blood of Italy, and produced the swarthy type which we now regard as Italian. But when he desires to explain the condition of the cities or polities under the empire, he is not content without going back to the very earliest Roman settlements and conquests, so as to show the gradual downward steps in the ladder of subjection. This digression is, however, most interesting, for Dr. Seeck develops his theory that each modification in Roman rule was first devised to meet a particular case, and then re-applied till it became the index of a class. Here again we feel greatly the want of the illustrations which the companion volume will supply. For when he makes Ostia the primitive colony, for which a section of the burghers was detached to protect the river's mouth from pirates, and have a separate town, but no citizenship separate from Rome, he adds that their three military officers, called proctors, were originally nominated by the king of Rome. Ostia was, in fact, a mere outwork in the fortification of the city and no colony. Nevertheless, the author has to explain the existence of ædiles of Ostia by a subsidiary hypothesis. Gabii supplies the second type, which by a

treaty abandoned foreign relations and put its soldiers under Roman command, while maintaining all its home independence. Tusculum is the third step, because this town had led the revolt of the Latin towns under the former conditions, and therefore received sterner treatment. It was made a *municipium*, which had the burdens, but not the privileges, of Ostia. Cære, a city of foreign tongue, is the fourth type, where a dictator from Rome controlled the local magistrates, like one of our Indian residents at native courts. But it was a *civitas sine suffragio*, and also without the dignity of supplying troops to the Roman army. We may be sure that the reason for this variation in duty (for the Cærtes paid money instead of men) was not that assigned by our author—that they could not be made to understand Roman words of command. Any citizen of the British Empire will smile at such a reason. Fifth comes Mutina (with Parma), the last exportation of citizens into a colony, for presently the provincial towns began to bid for admission to the privileges of citizenship, which in the second century B.C. began to outweigh its burdens. The sixth stage is Ariminum, whose constitution showed peculiarities determined by its important strategical position. But we cannot follow out in detail the very suggestive treatment by which this able exposition is recommended to the reader.

If this retrogression does occupy a good many pages, the reader cannot but feel that he is all the while approaching the conditions of the Roman rule which were incident with its decline and fall. It is, therefore, justified in any full treatment of this great subject. We cannot say the same of the book (iv.) which follows, and which brings the reader, as he imagines, to the most promising part of the inquiry, the religion and morals of the decaying world. For here the concluding hundred pages of the volume bring the reader not to the creeds of the Roman Empire, but only as far as the religion of Homer. Instead of finding any history of creeds, or even of moral ideas, we are entertained with an essay on the first origin of superstitions, the first dawning of morality, the vagaries of animism, fetishism, and mythology—in fact, the whole psychology of savage creeds. This is, indeed, what the Germans call *weit ausholen* in an historical work, and, if we noted it here as a mere huge irrelevancy, we might well be justified in passing it by. But as it is the author's theory that most of our modern superstitions, including most (if not all) of our religious beliefs, descend by heredity from our savage ancestors in the distant past, we will turn aside from the grateful task of reviewing Dr. Seeck's history to the somewhat different task of reviewing his philosophy. We had nearly said his religious philosophy, but that it cannot be called—hardly even a philosophy of religion. For the whole exposition implies that the author dispenses with a personal god and with the immortality of the soul, and his main argument is to prove that morality sometimes reforms religion, but is never reformed by it, and that morality is based on the rational regard to happiness, while religious beliefs are mere hereditary instincts, which co-exist with morals, but never influence them

except for evil. The dislike or even fear of going through a churchyard at night still lingers in Christian men and women, who know well that there is no danger of being molested by ghosts. This fear, however, was once so strong in our ancestors, who believed that the souls of the dead still stayed about their bodies, from which they made nocturnal excursions, that some gem-mule in the brain still keeps alive in us that primeval superstition. The province of morality in any society is to bridle or repress these quasi-animal instincts, and gradually to diffuse rational views, based on sound evidence. Morality may even use religion as its handmaid, and through it teach men the duties it has derived from the rational pursuit of happiness. But whenever in any society morality decays and loses its grasp on men, the primeval instincts of religion reassert themselves and superstition regains its sway of terror over a shrunken and despairing humanity.

As the present volume only brings us down to Homer, we will not forecast whether our author intends to credit this ebb of civilization with the rise of the Christian Church; his stray allusions and illustrations taken from church matters make it not unlikely. But we have here his explanation of the Greek mythology in the epic poems, which is as jejune and unsatisfactory as possible. It reminds us of the theories of the dawn and the storm, the sunrise and the sunset, to which probably Max Müller and other scholars accommodated the whole myriad wealth of Greek legend—theories of which the late G. W. Cox was the wildest and last advocate, and which we have long ceased to refute, since they have died a natural death. Because it appears (Dr. Seeck says it is proved) that Agamemnon is another name for Zeus, and that he was worshipped as such in Sparta, because Achilles, Æacus, Ixion, and many other heroic names point to their being somewhere worshipped as gods, therefore the whole of the great legend of the siege of Troy is merely a distortion of primitive renderings of natural phenomena into the acts of living beings. There are other amusing specimens of the ingenuity with which our author credits the framers of mythology, and all this to evade the far simpler and more evident explanation that the war of Troy, as we have it in Homer, is merely the glorification or exaggeration of a real war about a real city, with the gradual addition of episodes from similar wars to the great story, according as the poets desired to enhance the fame of the supposed ancestors of their hearers. The fact that the names of some of the heroes are identical with those of gods is not important enough to upset this obvious historical genesis. It is surely far easier to account for the splendid variety in the story by the memory of actual events than by any mere power of imagination working upon the notion of the rise and setting of the sun, the advent of night, &c., translated into the loves and struggles of spiritual powers. It has been pointed out by many observers—the first, we believe, was Lucretius or his Greek master—that the mental agonies of hope and despair, presupposed by these mythologies to exist in primitive men when they saw the sun rise

and set, or the summer wax and wane, are foreign to savage races. The lowest of the human race, like the rest of the animal world, take these things for granted. The famous passage is well worth citing ('De Rer. Nat.,' v. 973, *sq.*):—

Nec plangere diem magno solempne per agros
querebant pavidis palantes noctis in umbris,
sed taciti respectabant somnoque sepulti,
dum rosea face sol inferret lumina cœlo.
A parvis quod enim consueverant cernere semper
alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni,
non erat ut fieri posset mirariæ umquam
nec diffidere ne terras æterna teneret
nox in perpetuum detracto lumine solis.
Sed magis illud erat curæ, quod sæcla ferarum
infestam miseris faciebant sæpe quietem.

It is the actual ruins of such places as Ilium and Mycenæ which show how closely the Epic legends associated themselves with earthly palaces and human conflicts. But we possibly do our author injustice, for the conclusion of his volume leaves us in mid-air regarding his conclusions, which (if we live to read them) may modify some of the criticisms here made. He is no doubt right in saying that what dominated the Roman world was the Greek religion (so far as that can be called one creed), and that therefore we must seek to understand it. But when he adds that the character of the faith of the decaying empire was the harking back into the distant past, shrunken rudiments of which fill out again into active organs, we must await his next volume for the full argument. Whether he persuades us or not, it is certain that he will supply most interesting and suggestive materials for estimating both his own character and that of the age which he seeks to portray.

LAW-BOOKS.

A Selection of Cases illustrative of English Criminal Law. By Courtney Stanhope Kenny, LL.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Dr. Kenny's volume of cases illustrative of our criminal law is a very welcome addition to the extremely limited number of books of the sort intended for the use of students in the universities and Inns of Court. Those who are practically concerned with the teaching of law best realize the value of books of this character, and to them and their pupils this work should prove most useful. Experience shows that, however clear the text-book may be, the student in his early days is unable to deal with the abstract rules and definitions with which he is immediately confronted. The beginner can only grasp the meaning and understand the operation of a legal principle with the aid of a number of illustrations and examples, and it is only by studying the cases that he can familiarize himself with legal methods of thought and discussion. In no part of the law are the difficulties, both of teacher and student, greater than on the criminal side. The main principles here seem lost in the mass of common law rules, now overlaid with statutory modifications and exceptions. The substance of the law is undoubtedly good, but so far we have had no clear and scientifically arranged book of cases for students. In America the importance of such works has been fully recognized, and the university student there has a magnificent collection of books covering the whole of the law. For our own students little has been done, and one hardly wonders at the fact when the state of legal education in England is borne in mind. To the practitioner 'Smith' and 'White and Tudor' are, of course, honoured and familiar names, but those who have to deal with law

teaching will admit that those works are not for early days. The Cambridge Law School is making an effort to supply this want. Finch's 'Selection of Cases on Contract' was published in 1886—a second edition was called for in 1896—and now the University Press gives us this volume edited by the Reader in English Law. Those who are aware of Dr. Kenny's great skill in the exposition of English law, and particularly of the criminal law, will congratulate the Press on their securing him as editor. There is probably no one else—at any rate, no one in England—so well qualified for the task, both through actual practical experience of the working of the law and academic teaching. The book is divided into three parts—the first part giving cases illustrative of the nature of a crime and the general principles of liability; the second, cases showing the nature of particular crimes; and the third, cases on proof and evidence. All these have been chosen with great care and skill from the Year-Books down to the most recent reports, with reference occasionally to the American Reports on points on which our law failed to furnish equally apt illustrations. On the cases selected we have only one criticism to offer, and that is to some extent met by the title of the book and some remarks of the editor in the preface. To the authority of the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, even in its most unfortunate moments, all must bow; the like deference must be paid to judgments of courts in Banc; but judges' directions at assizes or the Central Criminal Court cannot command the same unhesitating respect. We can appreciate the difficulty in which the editor is placed: if he excludes such cases there will be many gaps in his work and many weighty pronouncements of law omitted—e.g., Sir J. F. Stephen's in *Reg. v. Serné and Goldfinch*; but, on the other hand, there seems to us a serious danger that the student may over-estimate the value of many of the cases—e.g., *Reg. v. Towers*, p. 95. The qualitative element in the judge comes too much in question. However, any statements of the law by eminent masters, Campbell, Erle, Bramwell, Stephen, Hawkins, and others—and there are many such in the book—are of the greatest value to the student. On one other point a criticism may be offered. Each case is furnished with a head-note stating in short terms the rule illustrated by the case. In framing some of these head-notes Dr. Kenny has, we think, given the *mens rea* an unnecessary and unfortunate prominence. The maxim "*actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea*," has doubtless an ancient history; few maxims—none, we may hope—have been more often quoted. The saying may at some time have played a useful part, but, like all its fellows, it is dangerous—well enough to quote as a warning, but utterly insufficient as a statement of principle. Sir J. F. Stephen's well-known strictures upon the maxim in question, in his 'General View of the Criminal Law,' seem to us more than justified, and though judges as well as counsel have it often on their lips, we cannot but think that the less the student hears of it the better. Apart from this (and herein we may well be mistaken) there can be nothing but praise for the book, and we can only hope that Dr. Kenny may see fit to publish a text-book as companion to his book of cases. The book may, with confidence, be recommended to teacher and student, and may well interest a wider circle of readers. In conclusion, we may express the pious hope that the criminally minded (for whose use the book certainly was not intended) may find no guidance in its pages.

Maritime Law: illustrated by the History of a Ship from and including the Agreement to build her until she becomes a Total Loss. By Albert Saunders. (Effingham Wilson and Sweet & Maxwell.)—

The plan of this book is excellent; the execution, unfortunately, leaves much to be desired. The author takes an imaginary ship and traces her legal life, as the title indicates. Most of the important cases of recent years are woven into the narrative of the life, and against some decisions the author argues with vigour, as at pp. 73 and 74 against the decision in the *Guy Mannering* (L.R., 7 P.D. 52 and 132), and on pp. 113 and 114 against *Hansen v. Harrold* (L.R., 1894, 1 Q.B. 612), recently discussed in the House of Lords in *Williams & Co. v. Canton Insurance Office* (L.R., 1901, A.C. 462). The book throughout shows thorough practical acquaintance with the subject, and the independence of thought displayed makes it good reading. The law is in the main accurately stated, but the book seems to have been written hurriedly. We have noticed some actual misstatements of law; thus, on p. 14 a principal whose agent has received a secret commission from a third party is put to the alternative of suing either the agent or the third party, ignoring *Mayor of Salford v. Lever* (1891, 1 Q.B. 168) and *Grant v. Gold Exploration and Development Syndicate* (1900, 1 Q.B. 233). The statements (p. 223) based on the decision in *Hamilton v. Mendes* (2 Burr. 1198), incorrectly cited, are not borne out by that case, and cannot be accepted after *Ruys v. Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation* (1897, 2 Q.B. 135), which is not noticed. Not many European authorities on international law would, we think, assent to the statement that "if France and Germany were at war, and all the French ports blockaded, Germany would be entitled to visit and search neutral ships bound to a neutral port, say Genoa, and confiscate contraband goods on board, if the ultimate destination of the contraband goods was France, the other belligerent state."

Many instances of imperfect and obscure statements of law could be cited. The punctuation throughout is bewildering, and deprives many sentences of meaning; thus the extract from *Clink v. Radford* on p. 112 is almost unintelligible. Mistakes in spelling abound, and though some may be due to printers' carelessness, yet for most this excuse cannot be pleaded. The variation in the spelling of judges' names is extraordinary. Thus *Baggallay, L.J.*, appears on p. 150 as *Baggaley, L.J.*, on p. 296 as *Lord Baggalay* and *Lord Justice Baggalay*; *Lord Selborne* becomes *Lord Selbourne* on p. 169; *Mr. Justice Willes* is disguised as *Mr. Justice Willis* on p. 160; we find *Lord Stewell*, p. 54, and *Lord Justice Lopez*, p. 149. Not merely are the judges' names misspelt, but their titles are changed. Thus on p. 300 we have "*Chief Justice Blackburn*." The author has also an irritating habit of citing from the *Times Law Reports* cases reported in the *Law Reports*. The index is not good. Taking it at random, we find that "*arrival*," "*cesser clause*," "*lay days*," and "*loading*" are omitted. The book is certainly not without merit, and it is a great pity that it is disfigured by so many blemishes.

Practical Conveyancing. By Walter Strachan. (Stevens & Sons.)—We have here in book form a series of lectures delivered by the author at the instance of the Council of the Bristol Incorporated Law Society. The book is intended to serve as a first book for articulated students and others interested in conveyancing. As an introduction to the subject, and as a guide to further reading, it will be found useful by the beginner. The author furnishes the young conveyancer with many useful suggestions, and directs his attention to the most important modern cases. The lectures are ten in number, and, as they cover the whole field of conveyancing, many of the statements of law are extremely condensed. The author has, we think, attempted too much within the limits of the space he has allowed himself. Rules of Real Property Law are not easily stated

in very short terms, and occasionally accuracy is sacrificed to brevity; thus, merger of estates and extinguishment of mortgages are treated together in two pages (pp. 47 and 48), with the result that the present law of merger is incorrectly stated. Again, the position of the beneficial owner is not made clear; it is untrue to say that he has nothing more than a *jus in personam* against the trustee (p. 57). The remarks on the question of the application of the rule of perpetuities to contingent remainders seem to us far too confident. The words (p. 210), "The original rule, which existed centuries ago and affects contingent remainders, and the modern rule of perpetuity (or really remoteness) relating to executory interests," are very misleading. A perusal of Mr. Gray's valuable work on the 'Rule of Perpetuities,' where the history of both rules is fully stated, or of Mr. T. Cyprian Williams's article in the *Law Quarterly Review*, xiv. p. 234, would, we think, have prevented the misstatement as to the relative antiquity of the two rules. Mr. Challis (from whom no one can differ without fear) is followed by the author in this matter, but the balance of authority is against that most learned of modern conveyancers. The argument from the fiction of an eternal and immutable common law was surely severely shaken by the decision in *in re Hollis's Hospital and Hague's Contract* (1899, 2 Ch. 540), which the author (p. 214) is apparently willing to accept as good law. The statement on p. 214, that the statute 40 & 41 Vic. c. 33 "puts contingent remainders and executory interests on the same footing if arising under an instrument executed after [the] 2nd of August, 1877," is inexact. Despite these and other inaccuracies, due usually to extreme condensation, the work will be found useful by those for whom it is intended. Some appendices are added to the lectures, and the book is fully indexed.

EGYPTOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Books on Egypt and Chaldaea.—Vols. VI. VII. and VIII. *The Book of the Dead*. By E. A. Wallis Budge. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—In this useful and cheap series of handbooks Dr. Budge has now included a reprint of his translation of 1897, and has added to it a great quantity of vignettes taken from different papyri. As we reviewed the translation on its first appearance (see the *Athenæum* for December 25th, 1897) we will say nothing further about it here than that it appears to have been carefully revised and supplied with notes designed to bring it as far as may be within the comprehension of the general reader. In the introduction Dr. Budge breaks fresh ground, and deals in moderate fashion with the theories that have sprung up since the issue of his larger work as to the origin of these funeral texts. He accepts the view that the religious ideas found therein were not indigenous to Egypt, but were imported there by a race of immigrants, and probably conquerors, coming from the East. He thinks it fairly established that the 'Book of the Dead' cannot be earlier than the first dynasty, because the funeral and other rites there mentioned are entirely opposed to what we know of the habits of the pre-dynastic Egyptians. If it be objected to this that we really know very little of the habits of the aborigines, he is ready with the answer that they mutilated instead of embalming their dead, and that they left no writing, which may be said for all practical purposes to begin with Menes. He also produces reasons for believing that the fundamental point in the religion of the new-comers was the worship of Osiris. All this is very probable, but it may be doubted whether we have yet found the key to the old Egyptian religion, and Dr. Budge would probably be willing to acknowledge that this can be

for the present but a working hypothesis. Incidentally, he tells us several facts about his text worth noting, as that the Papyrus of Nu is the oldest copy extant, and that a very abbreviated version of the ritual now at the Louvre is dated as late as the second century A.D. By bringing, as he has here done, this much misquoted relic of antiquity within the reach of all he has certainly rendered good service to literature as well as to learning.

The Sacred Beetle. By John Ward, F.S.A. (Murray).—This is not, as we had hoped, a treatise upon Egyptian scarabs in general, but a catalogue of the engraved stones and cylinders in Mr. Ward's collection. If all those here figured are genuine—as to which we can express no opinion—the collection is both representative and important, and Mr. Ward deserves thanks for having thus placed it within the reach of the public. Among the 500 numbers of the catalogue may be mentioned a scarab of Maa-ab-ra, the Meures of Eratosthenes, very different in style from those hitherto assigned to him; one of Khenger (of the thirteenth dynasty), of which we have met with no example elsewhere; and a curious one of Apepa I. All these are singular from their rarity, and the same may be said of a cylinder of Khuenaten's daughter Ankh-s-en-Amen. Others are remarkable for their size and finish, such as the "marriage scarab" of Amenhotep III., and three others inscribed with the lion hunts of the same king. There are also some fine specimens of Seti I. and Seti II., and of the Ethiopian kings Sabaco and Tirhaka. In "wish" scarabs Mr. Ward is not very rich, but he has some typical and some rare ones of the "pattern" kind, although we cannot follow him in his theory that these are inscribed in a secret language which will one day be discovered. It is much more likely that the scrollwork with which they are decorated formed a kind of monogram or personal device, and that they were used as seals for authenticating letters and other documents. Of the catalogue itself there is not very much to be said. The readings and translations of the different inscriptions are by Mr. Griffith and other well-known Egyptologists, and are therefore sufficient. Some mistakes have crept in, doubtless by accident, as when *Ra-in-hequ* (sic) is made to read "I am among princes"; and *neter-nefer-neb* would be better rendered by "fair and divine master" than, as here, by "the good Lord God." Mr. Ward's own contributions to the catalogue are in a style more colloquial than learned, and we notice a flagrant "and which." The plates, which contain every scarab in the collection, reproduced by a photographic process, are sufficiently clear, though the arrangement of the numbers leaves a good deal to be desired. Otherwise the book is well got-up, and the occasional illustrations depicting scenes in Egypt and the like are excellent.

El Arabah. By John Garstang. (Quaritch).—This volume, containing a record of the work for the Egyptian Research Account during the year 1900, is chiefly concerned with the excavation of a strip of ground at Abydos, lying between the site explored by M. Amélineau and Prof. Petrie and that formerly worked over by Mariette Pasha. In the process of excavation Mr. Garstang and his party came across many undisturbed graves of the twelfth and eighteenth dynasties, together with several which they are inclined to assign to the intermediate Hyksos period. The most valuable of their finds was a mass of jewellery of the twelfth dynasty, consisting of gold, silver, and electrum, together with amethyst, garnet, and cornelian beads. Among the historical inscriptions recovered is the stele of Sebet-Khu, one of Usertesen III.'s generals, who records his campaigns against the Nubians and Asiatics. Mr. Newberry, who is responsible for the excellent translations

supplied, reminds us that this hero is mentioned in one of the rock inscriptions from Semneh given in the 'Denkmäler,' which must, on the testimony of the stele, have been written when he was seventy years old. There are also shown here some very early *ushabti* figures of the thirteenth dynasty; a small glazed statue of Horus of a slightly earlier date, represented in the child-form with finger on lip which gave rise to the legend in Greek times that he was the god of silence; and the traces of a mode of burial here said to be peculiar to the beginning of the Middle Kingdom, in which the corpse was covered with a layer of stucco or plaster sufficiently thin to be capable of being moulded into the form of the deceased. Some fragments of wooden coffins, with representations of necklaces and other articles of the toilet, with their Egyptian names written underneath, also deserve mention. The volume contains some forty well-executed plates, and is a fair record of meritorious, though not very striking work.

The Mastaba of Ptahhetep and Akhetetep. Part II. By N. de G. Davies. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)—This, the ninth memoir of the Archaeological Survey of Egypt, completes the study of this important tomb, and seems to be fully up to the level of its predecessor, which was reviewed in the *Athenæum* of February 9th, 1901. There is nothing here to carry further the proof of the editor's theory, lately characterized by M. Maspero as probable, but not certain, that the persons for whom the Mastaba at Sakkarah was made were two brothers; and the execution of the details contained in this volume, which manifestly belong to the burying-place of the one whom Mr. Davies calls Akhetetep, seems on the whole inferior to that of the tomb of Ptahhetep. For the rest, the different sculptures are here carefully reproduced, and it is certainly not the fault of Mr. Davies that the scenes here portrayed, including the usual representations of overseers and slaves engaged in the occupations of husbandry, are already tolerably familiar to us. Some of the scenes represent butchering operations, which seem to have been carried out with flint knives that did not perform their work without constant sharpening. Mr. Davies appends a sort of canon of the human figure, which he has compiled from his study of the various slaves here figured, from which it appears that the ideal height for the Egyptian was six foot-lengths to the place "where the hair commences on the brow." They must have been proper men.

The Rock Tombs of Sheikh Saïd, by N. de G. Davies (Egypt Exploration Fund), is the tenth memoir of the Archaeological Survey, and contains, for the most part, compared copies of the inscriptions formerly copied by Mr. Percy Newberry on this site, which was one of the principal seats of the worship of Thoth. They are, unfortunately, very much defaced, and those which remain have, in part, been published by Lepsius and Prisse d'Avennes. They deal mostly with the tombs of the two Urarnas, officials who flourished in the Nome of the Hare at the time of the fifth dynasty. As, in the editor's opinion, it is "only too likely" that the tombs here figured will "comprise the whole monumental record of the Hare Nome prior to the eleventh dynasty," their republication is welcome, but does not call for any special remark. Some of the graffiti left by the destroying Copts are interesting, and a not badly executed fragment of a St. George and the Dragon reminds us that our national saint came from this country.

Catalogue Général des Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée du Caire: Ostraca. Par G. Daressy. (Service des Antiquités.)—The great catalogue of the Gizeh Museum is at last fairly launched, and M. Daressy's splendid volume makes a fitting beginning. The word *ostrakon* takes

on a considerable extension of meaning at his hands, for hardly any of the objects here catalogued are strictly potsherds, far the greater part being fragments of limestone, while some are pieces of wood covered with stucco. Such as they were, they served for the ancient Egyptian the same purpose as the modern note-book, and those given here all bear either sketches or inscriptions. The first-named category, which M. Daressy laboriously divides under such headings as Kings, Man, Woman, Gods, Animals, Parts of the Body, and Various, show great varieties of artistic merit, some being surprisingly free and graceful, while others are in the conventional and wooden style that we are accustomed to associate with Pharaonic Egypt. Among these we notice a very mystical-looking sphinx with a human face of great beauty surmounted by a very un-Egyptian crown, and the body of a lioness with curious square wings and what appears to be a serpent for a tail. The hieratic inscription that it bears is said by M. Daressy to be illegible, and, at all events, is not given here. Then there is the plan of a royal tomb, drawn with great attention to detail and scale, and as clear and intelligible as the working plans of a builder of the present day. Among the inscriptions are several hymns to the gods, unfortunately all fragmentary, and panegyrics in favour of different kings. Some of these have already received the attention of Egyptologists. Perhaps the inscriptions of most general interest here described for the first time are some containing curious signs—among which we notice the "Labrandean" double-axe—interspersed with ordinary hieroglyphs, and a few bearing what can hardly be anything else than a purposely secret writing or cryptogram. Besides these there is a small fragment containing signs in some non-Egyptian character, arranged in vertical columns and curiously like to the oldest linear Sumerian, and four signs called by M. Daressy "de fantasie," which resemble slightly some of the Cypriote scripts. None of the inscriptions seems to be older than the twelfth dynasty, and most of those that can be dated belong to Rameside times. Sixty-seven plates, beautifully phototyped by Berthaud, accompany the volume, which is fully equipped with all necessary indexes and notices of publications in which the catalogued objects have been referred to.

Catalogue Général des Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée du Caire: Metallgefässe. Von Fr. W. von Bissing. (Service des Antiquités.)—The catalogue of metal vessels which follows M. Daressy's volume is unexpectedly short, a fact which perhaps owes something to the brevity of Baron von Bissing's descriptions. "Schale—Bronze—Höhe 0m.05, Breits oben: 0m.171. Abgerundeter Boden," does not offer much field for comment; and when he has to add, as he sometimes does, "Ornamente fehlen," the field is still further narrowed. Yet Baron von Bissing seems to have done his work both well and faithfully, and the illustrations—this time by Holzhausen of Vienna—are, as in the companion volume, well-nigh above praise. The fact seems to be that Gizeh is not, for some unexplained reason, particularly rich in metal bowls; and the silver model of a shell of the scallop order, with the hinged end prolonged into a hawk's head, is nearly the only one here figured which shows much originality of design or skill in treatment. Eleven of the numbers described are, in Baron von Bissing's opinion, earlier than the end of the fifth dynasty, but the majority are not easy to date.

SPANISH LITERATURE.

MR. FITZMAURICE-KELLY's excellent, we may say brilliant, 'History of Spanish Literature' has received, as Ticknor's book did half a

century ago, the honour of translation into Castilian. Señor Bonilla y San Martín has published it at the office of *La España Moderna* at Madrid under the title of *Historia de la Literatura Española*. The book is not so convenient in shape nor so well produced as Mr. Heinemann's issue; but the author has taken the opportunity of revising and improving the text throughout, and it is furnished with a critical introduction by Señor Menéndez y Pelayo, containing high commendation, together with some corrections due to his vast knowledge of the subject. The translator appears to have performed his task well, and his notes show a good knowledge of English literature. Señor Bonilla's patriotism does not allow to pass without protest the theory that the 'Poema del Cid' is indebted to the 'Chanson de Roland,' but we cannot say that his arguments are convincing. He furnishes several useful notes on the Mysteries, on the poems of Berceo, and other points in the early literature of Spain. Later he suggests that Avellaneda was the author of the 'Tia fingida,' usually ascribed to Cervantes, and supplies a careful note on the identity of Avellaneda. It seems likely that he was an obscure person, as Cervantes failed to penetrate his anonymity.

As Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly has remarked, "La Gaviota" has probably been more read by foreigners than any Spanish book of the century," and consequently M. Morel-Fatio's article, reprinted from the *Bulletin Hispanique*, upon Fernan Caballero d'après sa Correspondance avec Antoine de Latour ought to attract attention in England. The tragic sorrows which embittered her life secure the reader's sympathy, but it cannot be said that her letters, if we may judge by the extracts, reach any very high standard of excellence, although M. Morel-Fatio compares her to Madame de Sévigné. Child of a German father and a Spanish mother, who herself was half Irish, Fernan Caballero was a passionate admirer of everything Spanish, except bull-fights, and her political and literary judgments were largely coloured by her religious prepossessions, so that, notwithstanding decided ability as a critic, she in both missed her way. M. Morel-Fatio is too wise to overrate her powers as a novelist, but has drawn a touching picture of a woman courageous, high-principled, and most unfortunate. It is curious to learn that not only did she originally write 'La Gaviota' in French, but 'La Familia Alvareda' also was composed, in German. To the German strain in her she no doubt owed the sentimentalism and love of moralizing which much injured her novels.

M. Morel-Fatio has reprinted from the same magazine an edition of the *Arte Nuevo de hacer Comedias*, prefixing an admirable introduction, and adding excellent notes which display his wide knowledge of the Spanish drama, such as the remarks on *sueto* at pp. 26-7. It will be news to most admirers of Lope de Vega to learn that his rhymed treatise attracted little attention at the time. M. Morel-Fatio makes this quite clear, but he has omitted to point out that the poem, poor as it is, was one of the first attempts at didactic poetry in the vulgar tongue, dealing with literary criticism, that appeared in Europe, and is on that account important. Had it appeared in 1602, a date that M. Morel-Fatio proves to be incorrect, it would have anticipated Juan de la Cueva's 'Exemplar Poetico.' That Lope borrowed his matter mainly from Robertello was to be expected from an improvisatore who was in too great a hurry to think for himself, and as a pupil of the Jesuits was satisfied with the appearance of erudition without the reality.

M. Rouanet has published the third instalment of the highly valuable *Coleccion de Autos, Farsas, y Coloquios* (Madrid, Murillo) which exists in the National Library at Madrid, and of which we have already spoken.

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

An Elementary Old English Reader (Early West Saxon). Edited by Alfred J. Wyatt. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The distinctive feature of this 'Reader' is that the passages which it contains are taken entirely from Early West Saxon texts. The question whether such a limitation is desirable in a reading-book hardly admits of a categorical answer: the opinions of teachers will differ according to the nature of the method which they individually find it most convenient to adopt. Those who approve of the plan of the work are not likely to find any great fault with Mr. Wyatt's selection of passages. The three available sources—the early portion of the Parker MS. of the Chronicle, and Alfred's translations of Orosius and of Gregory's 'Pastoral Care'—do not offer a very wide range of choice, and each of them contains several pieces which could not possibly be omitted in a series of representative extracts. Perhaps Alfred's epilogue to the 'Pastoral Care' would have been better left out; but even if it be granted that its personal interest as the king's original composition justified its insertion, there ought to have been a note to say that it was intended for verse. Of course no teacher would allow his pupils to read it without pointing out the reason for its peculiarity of style; but Mr. Wyatt's book may be used by self-teaching students. He says that "in a very few places the MS. reading has been altered with a view to removing difficulties out of the beginner's way." The only instance of this which is mentioned in the notes is the adoption of the better reading of the later MSS. in the Chronicle under A.D. 877; the other alterations we have not discovered, and therefore cannot judge of their expediency. The word-division has been normalized, and combinations like *besādan* and *wīðestan* are printed and glossed (with doubtful propriety) as single words. We observe that the irregular form *legan* is retained in the text of Orosius v. 12, without any comment in the notes or glossary. The notes are helpful and sufficient, without being too copious. Some of the identifications of places mentioned in the Chronicle are unlikely: Dr. Guest's plausible guess that *Fēðanleah* is Faddiley is open to serious objection, and the notion that *Wlencing* is the eponymus of Lancing is hardly admissible. It is anything but certain that *Wihthgarburh* is Carisbrooke, and Prof. Sievers's explanation of the form ('Gram.' § 273) is, if not certain, at least more tenuous than the one favoured by Mr. Wyatt. The glossary, so far as we have examined it, is remarkably accurate. There are two or three misprints, such as "swellen" for *swefen*; *clūd* is marked (after Sweet) as neuter instead of masculine; the entry "*Winestra*, weak adj.," is somewhat misleading, as it suggests a flexion parallel with that of *lana*; and "*euca*" for *cucu* is founded on a suspicious reading. Mr. Wyatt's manner of dealing with the troublesome prefix *ge-* is novel and good. The book may be cordially recommended to those teachers whose methods admit of the use of a "reader" confined to Early West Saxon texts.

Word and Phrase, True and False Use in English. By Joseph Fitzgerald. (Chicago, McClurg & Co.)—To observe and record the changes in English which are either now in progress or have been recently accomplished is a good service rendered to the philology of our language as well as an aid to those who are anxious to speak and write correctly according to the best usage of their day. So far as Mr. Fitzgerald keeps to his aim of practical utility his remarks are generally interesting and instructive to ordinary readers; but when he seeks to lighten his work with etymologies "for the sake of those weaker

brethren who like to find the agreeable mixed with the useful, even in a work which is naught if not practical," he misleads the said brethren and scandalizes the philologist. It is sheer waste of time to write on the derivation and history of words if one takes Webster's 'Dictionary' and Cassell's 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' as authorities. And there is no excuse for thus running a serious risk of disseminating mischievous errors when the 'Century Dictionary,' and, up to L, the 'New English Dictionary' of the (London) Philological Society are available. We read, p. 59: "The meanings of Idiot in English are or have been:—1. A private person," &c. So Cassell. But in the 'N.E.D.' we find a. A person without learning, fourteenth century; b. A layman, fourteenth century; c. A private man, seventeenth century only; and then the modern meanings in use from the fourteenth century. The meaning which Cassell's puts first was not borne by the French "idiot" or Latin "idiota," from which our "idiot" is derived, so that it was adopted by learned reference to the Greek *ἰδιώτης*. It would be strictly correct to register "idiot"="private person," as a distinct word from "idiot" in the senses found in French and Latin. Anyhow, this usage is a temporary episode outside the main course of the word's history in our language. It is right to point out that "restive" does not mean "restless," but to connect it with German "Rast," English "rest"="repose," "cessation from toil," is a gross and gratuitous error. In "restive" the Latin "restare" merely takes the meaning of the cognate Latin "resistere"="to resist." We are told, p. 226, "rigid and frigid are at root one." This is too doubtful for weaker brethren. The Greek *psûgos*, "frost," "cold," may be, perhaps, akin to Latin "rigidus"="stiff," but Virgil seems to have connected "frigus" with "frigere," "to roast," as he says "frigus adurit," and this may be right, comparably with the relationship of "freeze" and "prurience." Why is "clientage" preferred, p. 177, to the anglicized "clientele," which is the older and less rare? Absolute synonymy is rare, and it is very dangerous to make such a statement as "The synonymy of the two verbs lavish and squander is absolute," p. 230f. No good writer would venture to substitute "squander" for "lavish" in such phrases as "ridicule lavished on their forefathers," given by our author himself, or "wealth lavished on judicious charities." The opportunity is taken of observing that even absolute synonymy does not make words invariably convertible. "Begin" and "commence" are indistinguishable in meaning and of similar rhythm, yet they often differ in effect. "Commence" with the infinitive frequently sounds awkward or affected, while "commenced" sometimes sounds better than "begun." A censor of language is scarcely consistent when he coins "extrane," p. 11, "Frenchly," p. 81, usethereare "ignorantism"="obscurantism," in the new sense of "ignorant mistake," and revives "dehonestation." However, in spite of Mr. Fitzgerald's unfortunate choice of dictionaries, there is much that is sensible and interesting in his pages. He takes his own language seriously as a treasure to be carefully guarded, purified, and judiciously increased; and accordingly he deplores the wantonness with which it is misused and corrupted by the general public. He has discovered the melancholy fact that many people who are supposed to be well educated cannot read intelligently. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ.* He says, p. 21:—

"The very general repugnance for reading anything more solid than the daily newspaper is due mostly to unacquaintance with the meanings of words rather than to unwontedness of the thoughts conveyed, or inherent difficulty of the subject-matters. Reading gives people headache, or they

drop to sleep over a book. The reason is in most cases that the reader has but indifferent knowledge of the language of the book."

We do not take all the credit for having got neither a headache nor an access of sleep from 'Word and Phrase.' The aim of the work is to inculcate the importance of precision in linguistic expression and to give examples of correct and incorrect phraseology. Many of the mistakes recorded are at once amusing and pitiful, and some have been culled not from what the author calls "demi-literature," but from highly respectable publications. Noteworthy are "probably certain," "his place was supplanted," "fruition" by error for "fruitage," "truculent" for "truckling."

The Vowel-Sounds of the East Yorkshire Folk-Speech. By the Rev. M. C. F. Morris. (Frowde).—This pamphlet—a paper read before a local antiquarian society—is more readable than would be supposed from its title, and will certainly not fail to interest East Yorkshire people. Mr. Morris's philology is amateurish, but he is an acute observer of phonetic phenomena, and some of his remarks will be found worthy of note by students of dialectal laws of sound-change. A portion of a letter written in dialect by an old lady of eighty, who had never before attempted to "spell her own talk," is extremely interesting, both in form and substance; the spelling is, from a phonetic point of view, astonishingly good.

Altenglisches Elementarbuch. Von Karl D. Trübner.—I. Teil: *Lautehre.* (Heidelberg, Winter).—Prof. Bülbring frankly confesses in his preface that the title of 'Elementarbuch' given to this work is a misnomer. For beginners the book is, indeed, entirely unsuitable. The first instalment now published contains by far the most minute and systematic account of the phonology of Old English that has yet been given, the space which it occupies being more than half as large again as that which is devoted to the same subject in Prof. Sievers's grammar, although the author's mode of exposition is, on the whole, not less concise than that of his distinguished predecessor. Prof. Bülbring treats all the dialects of Old English, so far as the materials allow, with equal fulness, and with constant reference to common West Germanic and to primitive Germanic. The relative chronology of the various Old English sound-changes has received special attention; indeed, there is hardly a single one of the problems in this department that Prof. Bülbring has not attempted to solve. His novel conclusions may often be questionable, but they are always based on careful thought and original study of the sources. The fact that the book appears as one of a series of professedly elementary grammars is in one respect unfortunate. Although the author has greatly exceeded the limits of size originally prescribed for the works published in the series, the space at his disposal has not been sufficient to allow him to exhibit as fully as is desirable the evidence on which his statements are founded. The dogmatic method of exposition is the right one for an elementary grammar, but in a work addressed to advanced students as little as possible should be allowed to rest on the mere authority of the writer. One of the points with regard to which a statement of reasons might with advantage have been given is the determination of the quality of the Old English vowels. The arguments commonly adduced in favour of the received views are not sufficient to remove all doubt. There is a curious slip in § 357. Prof. Bülbring, in order to eke out the scanty list of examples illustrating the dropping of original final *e* in Germanic, has bethought him of the vocatives of the *o* stems, but unluckily the instance he has quoted is neuter. This oversight, however, seems to stand alone in the book. We do not think that the Northumbrian

bætere, Baptist, has been influenced in form by *bæð*; it is sufficiently accounted for by the Old Irish *baisim*, adopted from *baptizare*; the metathetic *bætere* agrees curiously with the modern Irish *baisid*, Gaelic *baist*. Among the examples (§ 544) of the West Germanic gemination before *n* there are at least two, *enotta* and *frogga*, which (for different reasons) seem to belong to some other place. The arrangement of the book, considering the extraordinary complexity of the material, is remarkably lucid, and there is an excellent index. We consider that this first instalment of Prof. Bülbring's work is the most important contribution to the knowledge of Old English that has been made since the appearance of the masterly grammar of Sievers.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS publishes, under the title *The Strenuous Life*, which is the name of the first essay, nineteen addresses or articles by President Roosevelt. We are able to praise the volume. Although the present President of the United States is a fluent and voluminous writer, who begs every question and does not write for a chosen public, there is a certain charm in his writings. He "provokes" us when he explains at length the advantage to uncivilized nations that lies in conquest by "civilized" peoples. To assume, as President Roosevelt does, without argument that Russia is a civilized power in this connexion is, of course, not to answer the question that to any intelligent reader the assertion suggests. But President Roosevelt writes as a genial, successful man and optimist for those who have life before them, and who are likely to accept his optimistic views. He will please the broad public, and he does not deeply offend any public, however narrow. On one class of subjects his writing is useful to all. He inculcates training and preparation as against the too common modern belief that with energy and enthusiasm the amateur is fit for anything. President Roosevelt writes more solidly on military and naval questions than on any others, and his teaching is that of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson and of all sound authorities. He tells the people of his country that unless they are to commit in every future war the blunders and to incur the extravagant expenditure which have marked the Cuban and Philippine war they must establish a proper staff, give their army the chance to exercise in large bodies, and remember that blame should rest not upon untrained commanders of untrained troops, but upon the public which has lamentably failed to remedy in advance evils which have long been pointed out. There are a good many allusions to England in the volume. The President evidently thinks that our army officers are unfit for their work, and, although an advocate of sport, he thinks that we have pushed sports too far. President Roosevelt is certainly thinking of this country when he writes:—

"At one time the Persian kings had to forbid polo, because soldiers neglected their proper duties for the fascinations of the game. We cannot expect the best work from soldiers who have carried to an unhealthy extreme the sports and pastimes which would be healthy if indulged in with moderation, and have neglected to learn as they should the business of their profession."

With regard to both services the President writes:—

"Our navy won because of its preparedness and because of the splendid seamanship and gunnery which had been handed down as traditional in the service, and had been perfected by the most careful work. The army, at the only point where it was seriously opposed, did its work with sheer dogged courage and hard fighting, in spite of an unpreparedness which almost brought disaster upon it, and would without doubt actually have done so had not the defects and shortcomings of the Spanish administration been even greater than our own."

His detailed statements in his essay on military preparedness and unpreparedness, to the effect that crews cannot be improvised, and that to get the best work from them they should be exclusively composed of trained men, have also their importance for ourselves. President Roosevelt's style is not as a rule good, but he finds picturesque expressions from time to time, the result perhaps of memory, from his wide, if somewhat superficial reading; for instance, "Rot by inches in ignoble ease within our borders."

Mohammed and his Power, by P. de Lacy Johnstone, "World's Epoch-Makers" (Edinburgh, Clark), is a careful and gracefully-written sketch of the career of the Arab Prophet and the beginnings of Islam. Mr. Johnstone has read his authorities with discrimination. At first he seems to be a good deal under the influence of Prof. Lane-Poole's early and enthusiastic essays, originally prefixed to his edition of Lane's 'Selections from the Koran'; but as the book goes on we find the less sympathetic attitude of Sir W. Muir asserting itself, whilst Sprenger's views, though often referred to, are seldom adopted. We can thoroughly recommend the little volume as a trustworthy and, on the whole, unprejudiced outline of a fascinating subject. The only points on which we think the author is unnecessarily severe upon Mohammed are, the vexed questions of the assassinations at Medina and the persecution of the Jews, the indulgence in wives and the "revelations" about them, and the general theory of "imposture." Mr. Johnstone, we gather, is orthodox, and he concludes one of his interesting chapters with these words:—

"The self-styled Prophet, whether himself sincere or not, is condemned by his 'fruits' as an impostor; nor will the Christian fail to see that by St. John's test he is the Antichrist, 'which denieth the Father and the Son.'"

We do not comprehend how a man can be at the same time "himself sincere" and "an impostor," and Mr. Johnstone's own book shows clearly enough that of all men on earth Mohammed was the last who could be accused of "denying the Father." Apart from the author's personal views on such matters, however, the facts are generally accurate and skillfully arranged. We may mention that "Umr" is not the "correct" form of 'Omar, any more than "Amru" is of 'Amr; the Prophet's mother's name was A'mina, not Amina; "Abu-Bakr" does not mean "father of the Virgin"; "Bedawi" is not the true spelling of Bedouin; "hamada" is not the proper form of "to praise"; "Amru's splendid mosque" is certainly not "to this day the chief glory" of Cairo; Burton is far from "alone in preferring the form Mustahill." We agree that Muhallij (not "Mahallil") is the more classical form, but Mustahill is commonly heard and not incorrect. These are trifling blemishes in a painstaking book, which, if it is no wise original, is yet a handy synopsis of the chief results of many larger works.

A LITTLE book entitled *New Glimpses of Poe*, by Prof. James A. Harrison (New York, Mansfield & Co.), is

"the outgrowth of a movement among the students and professors of the University of Virginia to do honour to Poe, its most famous alumnus, and remove from his memory the slanders of Griswold and others."

It contains the Constitution of the Poe Memorial Association, which was founded to that end in 1897, and of which Prof. Harrison is secretary; some excellent platinotype reproductions of the bust by Mr. G. J. Zolnay, which was presented by the Association to the University of Virginia; facsimiles of Poe's marriage certificate and of his name in the university register; and several reminiscences of Poe by his contemporaries. The book

hardly pretends to throw any new light on Poe's memory, though it adds something to the biographers' accounts of his college career, but it is an agreeable falsification of the adage that a prophet has no honour in his own university. The librarian of the university thus records his solitary evening in Poe's rooms:—

"It was a cold night in December, and his fire having gone pretty nearly out, by the aid of some tallow candles and the fragments of a small table which he broke up for the purpose, he soon rekindled it."

This was highly characteristic. It seems that the current stories of Poe's disgrace at college are void of foundation. "Among the professors he had the reputation of being a sober, quiet, and orderly young man." A recent investigator assures us that, "from the Proctor's point of view, his record is clean of all college dishonour." Lowell was wrong in supposing that he was ever rusticated, so far as the university records show. Here are two sketches of the poet as he looked to his contemporaries:—

"A poetical figure, if ever there was one, clad in black as was the fashion then—slender—erect—the subtle lines of his face fixed in meditation. I thought him wonderfully handsome, the mouth being the only weak point."

"A compact, well-set man about five feet six inches high, straight as an arrow, easy-gaited, with white linen coat and trousers, black velvet vest and broad Panama hat, features sad, yet finely cut, shapely head, and eyes that were strangely magnetic as you looked into them—this is the image of Edgar Allan Poe most vivid to my mind as I saw him one warm day in Richmond in 1849."

It is curious to learn that Poe attended the lectures of George Long, the famous translator of Marcus Aurelius and historian of the Roman Republic, from whom he may have derived his first attraction

To the glory that was Greece
And the grandeur that was Rome.

Bernardo and Laurette, by Marguerite Bouvet (Chicago, McClurg & Co.), is a pretty little story of two children who fly from their home in Alsace during the Franco-Prussian War, and make their way on foot to their mother's native village of Sierne in Savoy. There is an element of the miraculous in the safe arrival of these young children, after many days of travelling and protected only by a large dog, at the very place which they wanted to find, and of which they appear never previously to have heard the name. Still more wonderful is it that they should drift to the cottage of their mother's former admirer, an embittered recluse, who, however, receives them with open arms, and brings them up with more than a father's tenderness. How the children repay his love, and how Bernardo becomes a famous sculptor, is told in simple, graceful language, with a proper infusion of sentiment to suit young readers, and these will appreciate the story all the more for its improbabilities. The book is nicely illustrated by Miss Helen Maitland Armstrong.

THE Société Nouvelle de Librairie et d'Édition publishes *L'Œuvre de Millerand: un Ministre Socialiste*, which is a volume on M. Millerand's work since he has been at the Ministry of Commerce, intended to defend him against the attacks of his Socialist friends for having become a mere ordinary middle-class minister, and to act as a sort of election address.

WE have on our table *Helps to the Attainment of Hindustani Idiom*, by the Rev. W. Hooper (Christian Literature Society for India),—*An Introduction to Psychology*, by M. W. Calkins (Macmillan),—*Phototherapy*, by Prof. N. R. Finsen, translated from the German by J. H. Sequeira, M.D. (Arnold),—*The Naturalist's Directory, 1902-3* (Upcott Gill),—*The Antiquary*, Vol. XXXVII. (Stock),—*A Late Repentance*, by T. W. Speight (Digby & Long),—*Sordid Amok!* by a Common

Centurion (Wright & Jones).—*Fatalism, True and False*, by W. Henry-Miller (Greening).—*The Woman He Chose*, by R. M. Kennedy (Digby & Long).—*Deacon and Actress*, by A. C. Gunter (White & Co.).—*Clare Nugent*, by E. O'Connor Morris (Digby & Long).—*The Vision of Dante Alighieri*, translated by H. F. Cary: Part III., *Paradise* (Methuen).—*Turquoise and Iron*, by L. Joseph (Stevens & Brown).—*Alfred the Great: a Chronicle Play in Six Scenes*, by W. H. Pinder (Stock).—*A Goodly Heritage*, by G. M. Forde (Skeffington).—*The Teaching of Jesus*, by G. B. Stevens, D.D. (Macmillan).—*A Call to Arms*, by H. G. Groser (A. Melrose).—*and A Book of Common Worship* (Putnam). Among New Editions we have *The Exploration of Australia*, by A. F. Calvert, 2 vols. (Dean).—*Logic, Deductive and Inductive*, by C. Read (Grant Richards).—*Our Irish Song-Birds*, by the Rev. C. W. Benson (Simpkin).—*Elements of Botany*, by W. J. Browne (J. Heywood).—*Christus Victor*, by H. N. Dodge (Putnam).—*and The Imperial Health Manual*, edited by A. Roche (Baillière, Tindall & Cox).

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A. PATCHETT MARTIN.

WE regret to hear of the death on the 15th inst. at Tenerife of Mr. Patchett Martin, who has done more perhaps than any one else to make literary Australia known to us in England. Mr. Patchett Martin, who was only fifty-one, had been seriously ill for some time past. He had been a Victorian journalist. On settling in this country he was able both to naturalize among us a more accurate view of Australian politics than had previously prevailed, and to make the young writers of Australia known to that English literary world in which many of them have since met with remarkable success.

Mr. Patchett Martin was, to speak generally, what may be called an Imperialist, but he knew Australia too well to believe, with many less-instructed Imperialists in the mother-country, that Australian opinion will ever accept a legislative union or is keen for even milder forms of federal relations. He had edited the excellent *Melbourne Review*, had written 'Australia and the Empire' (published in Edinburgh), and a 'Life of Robert Lowe' (Lord Sherbrooke), and had contributed to many volumes of essays and stories. A little volume of his called 'Fernshaw' is an English edition of a collection of essays and poems which appeared also in Australia, and which was mainly composed of reprints from the Australian press. Mr. Patchett Martin was one of the first to make known Adam Lindsay Gordon, for whose work he had a high admiration. He leaves a widow, who is herself well known also in the Anglo-Australian literary world.

THE LONDON LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

THE following is the final list of queries which have arisen during the preparation of the new catalogue now in the press. All ordinary books of reference and catalogues have been consulted, and if there is a query about an apparently well-known person it is because there is disagreement between two or more authorities. Will persons who are kind enough to answer these queries give the

exact source of their information, without which no statement can be accepted?

(1) Wanted full Christian names and particulars of:—

Lévy (le Président de). *Journal Histor. ou Fastes de Louis XV.* 2 vols. 1766.
St. Marie (Count). *Algeria in 1845.* 1846.
Scott (Col.). *K.S.F., K.C. Journal in the Esmailla of Abd-el-Kader*, &c. 1842.
Smith (Edgar). *Letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing that Public Stocks should be rendered Transferable*, &c. 1852.
Stewarton (). *Revolutionary Plutarch. Fourth edition, 1805. The Female Revolutionary Plutarch. 1806. Memoirs of Talleyrand. 1805. Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud.* 1806.
Walker (Mrs.). *Eastern Life and Scenery, with Excursions in Asia Minor*, &c. 2 vols. 1886.
Warren (le Comte Edouard de). *L'Inde Anglaise en 1843.* 3 tomes. 1844.
Wickham (J. A.). *Synopsis of Doctrine of Baptism.* 1850.
Williams (D. E.). *Life and Correspondence of Sir T. Lawrence.* 2 vols. 1831.
Williamson (A.). *British Industries and Foreign Competition.* 1894.
Wilson (Mrs. R. F.). *The Christian Brothers.* 1883.
Wood (C. F.). *Yachting Cruise in the South Seas.* 1875.
Wyde (A. B.). '83 to '87 in the Soudan. 1888.

(2) Who are the authors of the following?—

Commonplace Arguments against Administration, with Answers. 1780. (? Richard Tickell.)
Scenes and Adventures in Spain. 1835-40. By Poco Mas. 2 vols. 1845.
State of the Nation. 1765. (? D. Hartley, M.P.)
Viking, The. By M. R. 1879.
Volunteer. *The True History of the Origin of our Volunteer Army.* 1867.
Vonved the Dane. 1861.
Warm Corners in Egypt. By 'One who was in Them.' 1886.
White Witch, The. 1884.
Whitecross and the Bench. By author of 'Five Years' Penal Servitude.' 1879.
Wild Flowers from the Glens. By E. L. L. 1840. (? Eliza Lynn Linton.)

(3) Are these the same person?—

Douglas (J. W.). *World of Insects.* 1856.
Douglas (John William). *British Hemiptera.* Vol. I. 1866.
Rutherford (John). *Fenian Conspiracy.* 1877.
Rutherford (John). *The Troubadours.* 1873.
Stead (Alfred). *How to grow Peaches.* 1886.
Stead (Alfred) and Mackenzie (W. D.). *South Africa.* 1900.
Stuart (J. M.). *Ancient Goldfields of Africa.* 1891.
Stuart (J. Maitland). *How No. 1 became 1½ in Norway.* 1890.
Taylor (Augustus). *Poems.* 1874.
Taylor (John William Augustus). *Translator of Vinet (A. R.), 'Solitude Recommended.'* 1841.
Westoby (W. A. S.). *Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe.* 1898-1900.
Westoby (W. A. S.). *Legal Guide for Residents in France.* 1858.

(4) Is the following a pen-name?—

Search (Simon). *Spirit of the Times.* 1790.

C. T. HAGBERG WRIGHT,

Secretary and Librarian.

LORD DUFFERIN.

THE brilliant diplomatic successes of Lord Dufferin very naturally threw his literary qualities into the shade, at least in the estimation of the public; but those who knew him felt that if England had gained in him a great public servant, the nineteenth century may have lost in him one of its ablest writers. The few books he published were indeed but a by-play in his life, yet any one who reads the 'Letters from High Latitudes' will see how widely it differs in quality from ordinary books of travel. So brilliant did this work seem on its appearance that many of us can still remember the doubts regarding its authorship. The gay young lord of that day was not suspected of such scholarly attainments, and was supposed to have been helped by some obscure companion. But as he became known the acute insight, the delicate sympathy, the perfect urbanity of the man, spoke for them-

selves. When he entered public life none was popular as he; everybody was ready to give or show him anything. From the Sultan of Turkey, who gave him a firman to carry away the precious inscriptions of Teos which adorn his hall at Clondeboye, down to the humblest peasant on his estate, all men were conquered by the graces of his soul. He was the most delightful of companions, his extreme courtesy seeming to us somewhat old-fashioned, because it is so rare. He also preserved that literary tone in his conversation which made his language seem studied to our ruder traditions, until we found that it was the natural expression of peculiar refinement. When young he was as handsome as any young man need be, and when old, though frail in figure and not commanding in aspect, he acquired that air of distinction which impressed even those who passed him in the street. He looked the ideal diplomatist in this sense, that men felt at once he had not only seen, but seen through, all the wiles of men and women, all the tricks of diplomacy, all the emptiness of the pomp of courts and kings. And yet he never became either a sceptic or a cynic. If he lavished his fortune to maintain the splendour of England at foreign courts or in great dependencies of the empire, surely the nation owes him all that debt with interest.

None of the portraits that we know will leave to posterity an adequate idea of his presence. That of Frank Holl gives a simple and delightful gentleman with no evidence of power; that of Benjamin Constant, in its gorgeous robes, represents a commonplace person who might have been a City magnate. Vandike would, perhaps, have done him justice. But who can picture to us the ever-changing charm of his conversation, ranging from grave to gay, from the heights of speculation to the broad expanse of his myriad experience? He had in his castle not only a great and varied collection of books, but in his sanctum a chosen few, most of them the gifts of great authors, others the favourites of his leisure. These he would survey with a friend, and tell him curiosities about their acquisition and their contents. And any writer might well be proud to see a book of his in this aristocratic company. Even of late years, when increasing deafness (to him surely a greater misfortune than blindness would have been) debarred him from joining in general conversation, he could walk and talk with a single companion without effort, and pour out from his treasures things new and old. Here is an anecdote from his own lips. He was ambassador at St. Petersburg at the time when the rumours of Nihilist plots were in the air, and Russian society was tortured with the tension of horrid expectation. He had just arrived to dinner in the house of another ambassador, when the vague rumour was brought that the Tsar had been blown up in his Winter Palace. He at once proposed to go or send for accurate news, but the assembled diplomats, with their traditional caution, hesitated to take any step, and proposed to wait for news next morning. This was not to his mind. Running downstairs, he caught one of the guests' carriages, and drove to the palace. The gates were open, the guards scattered, the officials distraught, most of the lights blown out. Nevertheless he penetrated the palace, and, passing through empty suites, at last found the Tsar in a room with a single light, with a single companion, in a state of intense excitement. To Lord Dufferin's warm congratulations for his safety he replied with a torrent of statements which no man will ever know, but which urged Lord Dufferin to take his leave with all his wonted courtesy. From that evening no one from without saw the Tsar for three weeks. But next day it went abroad through Russia that in the first panic of the crime the British ambassador, alone of all men, had faced all risks, had despised all precautions, and had

dared to offer his homage of loyalty and friendship to the emperor in his trouble. This quick sympathy, this rapid decision, this perfect tact, made him the greatest of all our great civil servants in his generation. His virtues, as well as the foibles which kept him short of perfection, were all eminently characteristic of his Irish blood. He adds another brilliant name to the roll of splendid Anglo-Irishmen who have been among the foremost builders of the British Empire. M.

Few hereditary legislators have had as marked and rare literary aptitudes as the late Lord Dufferin. Still fewer could sketch as well as he, and perhaps none was equally expert in using the brush. His skill as a painter has never been made known to the general public, and some of his personal friends alone are aware how fine the portraits are which he has painted of members of his own family.

Lord Dufferin's early years were passed in Italy, his parents living alternately in Florence, Siena, and Naples. His first playfellows were Italians, many being of noble birth. Owing to his youthful education he spoke Italian well and fluently, resembling in this respect Lord Palmerston and Gladstone.

His mother felt that without some training in English before going to Eton he would feel and be treated like a foreigner, so she sent him to a preparatory school kept by Mr. Walton at Hampton-on-Thames, where some of his family were under tuition. While at Eton his father died suddenly. The news reached him in July, 1841, shortly before the holidays began, when he was to start for Ireland to join his father. On the afternoon before the appointed day he said to a friend: "It is very odd, I have every reason to be happy; to-night we have the boats, and to-morrow the holidays begin, and I am going over to my father in Ireland, and yet I feel quite wretched." From Eton he went to Christ Church. He left Oxford with an ordinary degree; but he gave much time during the following years to serious study, which afterwards stood him in good stead.

Succeeding to the peerage at his father's death, he soon began the career which does not concern us here. We may, however, note the historical detail that he distinguished himself by incorporating Upper Burma into the Indian Empire, and anticipated another Power which had contemplated a similar move. His summary action made two steamers which had been built in a French dockyard for navigating the Irawadi of but little value. The late John M. Cook, hearing of this, made an offer for them which was accepted, and for many years they have formed part of his fleet on the Nile.

As Special Commissioner to Egypt in 1882 Lord Dufferin drew up a report on the future government of the country. Though some of his suggestions were severely criticized, the report as a whole was one of the finest State papers which have been produced in our day. In breadth of view and beauty of style it merits a place of honour beside the best writing of Chateaubriand and Macaulay's report on the Indian Penal Code. Indeed, in all his speeches and papers Lord Dufferin showed himself a consummate man of letters.

Of late years he had been known as the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava. The title, however, was not of his own choosing; if his own wishes had prevailed he would have gone down to posterity as the Marquess of Dufferin and Quebec. Besides the books and papers that have already been mentioned, it is interesting to note that before finally taking to his bed he wrote a short commentary on Sheridan's plays, which are about to be published from the original manuscripts.

W. FRASER RAE.

REFERENCES TO DANTE BY ROBERT GREENE.

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks, February 15, 1902.

SINCE my note on the above subject (printed in to-day's *Athenæum*) was written I have seen an article by Herr Köppel, in the *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Literaturgeschichte* (vol. iii., 1890), on Dante in English literature during the sixteenth century. Herr Köppel adds another reference from Greene, which is an obvious allusion to the Paolo and Francesca episode in the fifth canto of the 'Inferno'; but, like myself, he has failed to identify the source of the two passages I printed.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

THE TARNO RYE.

(FRANCIS HINDES GROOME.)

I HAVE been invited by the editor of the *Athenæum* to write a few words about my late friend and colleague Francis Hindes Groome, who died on the 24th ult., and was buried among his forefathers at Monk Soham in Suffolk. I find the task extremely difficult. Though he died at fifty, he, with the single exception of Borrow, had lived more than any other friend of mine, and perhaps suffered more. Indeed, his was one of the most remarkable and romantic literary lives that, since Borrow's, have been lived in my time.

The son of an Archdeacon of Suffolk, he was born in 1851 at Monk Soham Rectory, where, I believe, his father and his grandfather were born, and where they certainly lived; for—as has been recorded in one of the invaluable registry books of my friend Mr. F. A. Crisp—he belonged to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Suffolk. He was sent early to Ipswich School, where he was a very popular boy, but never strong and never fond of athletic exercises. His early taste for literature is shown by the fact that with his boy friend Henry Elliot Malden he originated a school magazine called the *Elizabethan*. Like many an organ originated in the outer world, the *Elizabethan* failed because it would not, or could not, bring itself into harmony with the public taste. The boys wanted news of cricket and other games: Groome and his assistant editor gave them literature as far as it was in their power to do so. The Ipswich School was a very good one for those who got into the sixth, as Groome did. The head master, Dr. Holden, was a very fine scholar; and it is no wonder that Groome throughout his life showed a considerable knowledge of and interest in classical literature. That he had a real insight into the structure of Latin verse is seen by a rendering of Tennyson's 'Tithonus,' which Mr. Malden has been so very good as to show me—a rendering for which he got a prize. In 1869 he got prizes for classical literature, Latin prose, Latin elegiacs, and Latin hexameters. But if Dr. Holden exercised much influence over Groome's taste, the assistant master, Mr. Sanderson, certainly exercised more, for Mr. Sanderson was an enthusiastic student of Romany. The influence of the assistant master was soon seen after Groome went up to Oxford. He was ploughed for his "Smalls," and, remaining up for part of the "Long," he went one night to a fair at Oxford at which many gipsies were present—an incident which forms an important part of his gipsy story 'Kriegspiel.' Groome at once struck up an acquaintance with the gipsies at the fair. It occurred also that Mr. Sanderson, after Groome had left Ipswich School, used to go and stay at Monk Soham Rectory every summer for fishing; and this tended to focus Groome's interest in Romany matters. At Göttingen, where he afterwards went, he found himself in a kind of Romany atmosphere, for, owing perhaps to Benfey's having been a Göttingen man, Romany matters were still somewhat rife there in certain sets.

The period from his leaving Göttingen to his appearance in Edinburgh in 1876 as a working literary man of amazing activity, intelligence, and knowledge is the period that he spent among the gipsies. And it is this very period of wild adventure and romance that it is impossible for me to dwell upon here. But on some future occasion I hope to write something about his adventures as a Romany Rye. His first work was on the 'Globe Encyclopædia,' edited by Dr. John Ross. Even at that time he was very delicate and subject to long wearisome periods of illness. During his work on the 'Globe' he fell seriously ill in the middle of the letter S. Things were going very badly with him; but they would have gone much worse had it not been for the affection and generosity of his friend and colleague Prof. H. A. Webster, who, in order to get the work out in time, sat up night after night in Groome's room, writing articles on Sterne, Voltaire, and other subjects. Webster's kindness, and afterwards the kindness of Dr. Patrick, endeared Edinburgh and Scotland to the "Tarno Rye." As Webster was at that time on the staff of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' I think, but I do not know, that it was through him that Groome got the commission to write his article 'Gypsies' in that stupendous work. I do not know whether it is the most important, but I do know that it is one of the most thorough and conscientious articles in the entire encyclopædia. This was followed by his being engaged by Messrs. Jack to edit the 'Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland,' a splendid work, which on its completion was made the subject of a long and elaborate article in the *Athenæum*—an article which was a great means of directing attention to him, as he always declared. Anyhow, people now began to inquire about Groome. In 1880 he brought out 'In Gypsy Tents,' which I shall describe further on. In 1885 he was chosen to join the staff of Messrs. W. & R. Chambers. It is curious to think of the "Tarno Rye," perhaps the most variously equipped literary man in Europe, after such adventures as his, sitting from 10 to 4 every day on the sub-editorial stool. He was perfectly content on that stool, however, owing to the genial kindness of his colleague. As sub-editor under Dr. Patrick, and also as a very copious contributor, he took part in the preparation of the new edition of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia.' He took a large part also in preparing 'Chambers's Gazetteer' and 'Chambers's Biographical Dictionary.' Meanwhile he was writing articles in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' articles in *Blackwood's Magazine* and the *Bookman*, and also reviews upon special subjects in the *Athenæum*.

This was followed in 1887 by a short Border history, crammed with knowledge. In 1895 his name became really familiar to the general reader by his delightful little volume 'Two Suffolk Friends'—sketches of his father and his father's friend Edward FitzGerald—full of humour and admirable character-drawing.

In 1896 he published his Romany novel 'Kriegspiel,' which did not meet with anything like the success it deserved, although I must say he was himself in some degree answerable for its comparative failure. The origin of the story was this. Shortly after our intimacy I told him that I had written a gipsy story dealing with the East Anglian gipsies and the Welsh gipsies, but that it had been so dinned into me by Borrow that in England there was no interest in the gipsies that I had never found heart to publish it. Groome urged me to let him read it, and he did read it, as far as it was then complete, and took an extremely kind view of it, and urged me to bring it out. But now came another and a new cause for delay in my bringing out 'Aylwin':

Groome himself, who at that time knew more about Romany matters than all other Romany students of my acquaintance put together, showed a remarkable gift as a *raconteur*, and I felt quite sure that he could, if he set to work, write a Romany story—the Romany story of the English language. He strongly resisted the idea for a long time—for two or three years at least—and he was only persuaded to undertake the task at last by my telling him that I would never bring out my story until he brought out one himself. At last he yielded, told me of a plot, a capital one, and set to work upon it. When it was finished he sent the manuscript to me, and I read it through with the greatest interest, and also the greatest care. I found, as I expected to find, that the gipsy chapters were simply perfect, and that it was altogether an extremely clever romance; but I felt also that Groome had given no attention whatever to the structure of a story. Incidents of the most striking and original kind were introduced at the wrong places, and this made them interesting no longer. So persuaded was I that the story only needed recasting to prove a real success that I devoted days, and even weeks, to going through the novel, and indicating where the transpositions should take place. Groome, however, had got so entirely sick of his novel before he had completed it that he refused absolutely to put another hour's work into it; for, as he said, "the writing of it had already been a loss to the pantry." He sent it, as it was, to an eminent firm of publishers, who, knowing Groome and his abilities, would have willingly taken it if they had seen their way to do so. But they could not, for the very reasons that had induced me to recast it, and they declined it. The book was then sent round to publisher after publisher with the same result; and yet there was more fine substance in this novel than in five ordinary stories. It was at last through the good offices of Mr. Coulson Kernahan that it was eventually taken by Messrs. Ward & Lock; and, although it won warm eulogies from such great writers as George Meredith, it never made its way. Its failure distressed me far more than it distressed Groome, for I loved the man, and knew what its success would have been to him. Amiable and charming as Groome was, there was in him a singular vein of dogged obstinacy after he had formed an opinion; and he not only refused to recast his story, but refused to abandon the absurd name of 'Kriegspiel' for a volume of romantic gipsy adventure. I suspect that a large proportion of people who asked for 'Kriegspiel' at Mudie's and Smith's consisted of officers who thought that it was a book on the German war game. I tried to persuade him to begin another gipsy novel, but found it quite impossible to do so. But even then I waited before bringing out my own prose story. I published instead my poem in which was told the story of Rhona Boswell, which, to my own surprise and Groome's, had a success, notwithstanding its gipsy subject. Then I brought out my gipsy story, and accepted its success rather ungratefully, remembering how the greatest gipsy scholar in the world had failed in this line. In 1899 he published 'Gypsy Folk-Tales,' in which he got the aid of the first Romany scholar now living, Mr. John Sampson. And this was followed in 1901 by his edition of 'Lavengro,' which, notwithstanding certain unnecessary carping at Borrow—such, for instance, as the assertion that the word "dook" is never used in Anglo-Romany for "ghost"—is beyond any doubt the best edition of the book ever published. The introduction gives sketches of all the Romany Ryes and students of Romany, from Andrew Boorde (c. 1490-1549) down to Mr. G. R. Sims and Mr. David MacRitchie. During this time it was becoming painfully perceptible to me that his physical powers were waning,

although for two years that decadence seemed to have no effect upon his mental powers. But at last, while he was working on a book in which he took the deepest interest—the new edition of 'Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature'—it became manifest that the general physical depression was sapping the forces of the brain.

But it is personal reminiscences of Groome that I have been invited to write, and I have not yet even begun upon these. Our close friendship dated no further back than 1881—the year in which died the great "Romany Rye." Indeed, it was owing to Borrow's death, coupled with Groome's interest in that same Romany girl Sinfi Lovell, whom the eloquent Romany preacher "Gipsy Smith" has lately been expatiating upon to immense audiences, that I first became acquainted with Groome. Although he has himself in some magazine told the story, it seems necessary for me to retell it here, for I know of no better way of giving the readers of the *Athenæum* a picture of Frank Groome as he lives in my mind.

It was in 1881 that Borrow, who some seven years before went down to Oulton, as he told me, "to die," achieved death. And it devolved upon me as the chief friend of his latest years to write an obituary notice of him in the *Athenæum*. Among the many interesting letters that it brought me from strangers was one from Groome, whose name was familiar to me as the author of the article 'Gypsies' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' But besides this I had read 'In Gypsy Tents,' a picture of the very kind of gipsies I knew myself, those of East Anglia—a picture whose photographic truth had quite startled me. Howsoever much of matter of fact may be worked into 'Lavengro' (and to no one did Borrow talk with so little reticence upon this delicate subject as to me during many a stroll about Wimbledon Common and Richmond Park), I am certain that his first-hand knowledge of gipsy life was quite superficial compared with Groome's during the nine years or so that he was brought into contact with them in Great Britain and on the Continent. Hence a book like 'In Gypsy Tents' has for a student of Romany subjects an interest altogether different from that which Borrow's books command; for while Borrow, the man of genius, throws by the very necessities of his temperament the colours of romance around his gipsies, the characters of 'In Gypsy Tents,' depicted by a man of remarkable talent merely, are as realistic as though painted by Zola, while the wealth of gipsy lore at his command is simply overwhelming. At that time—with the exception of Borrow and the late Sir Richard Burton—the only man of letters with whom I had been brought into contact who knew anything about the gipsies was Tom Taylor, whose picture of Romany life in an anonymous story called 'Gypsy Experiences,' which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* in 1851, and in his play 'Sir Roger de Coverley,' is not only fascinating, but on the whole true. By-the-by, this charming play might be revived now that there is a revived interest in Romany matters. Mr. George Meredith's wonderful 'Kiumi' was a picture, I think, of the only Romany chi he knew; but genius such as his needs little straw for the making of bricks. The letter I received from Groome enclosed a ragged and well-worn cutting from a forgotten anonymous *Athenæum* article of mine, written as far back as 1877, in which I showed acquaintance with gipsydom and described the ascent of Snowdon in the company of Sinfi Lovell, which was afterwards removed bodily to 'Aylwin.' Here is the cutting:—

"We had a striking instance of this some years ago, when crossing Snowdon from Capel Curig, one

morning, with a friend. She was not what is technically called a lady, yet she was both tall and, in her way, handsome, and was far more clever than many of those who might look down upon her; for her speculative and her practical abilities were equally remarkable: besides being the first palmist of her time, she had the reputation of being able to make more clothes pegs in an hour, and sell more, than any other woman in England. The splendour of that 'Snowdon sunrise' was such as we can say, from much experience, can only be seen about once in a lifetime, and could never be given by any pen or pencil. 'You don't seem to enjoy it a bit,' was the irritated remark we could not help making to our friend, who stood quite silent and apparently deaf to the rhapsodies in which we had been indulging, as we both stood looking at the peaks, or rather at the vast masses of billowy vapours enveloping them, as they sometimes boiled and sometimes blazed, shaking, whenever the sun struck one and then another, from amethyst to vermilion, 'shot' now and then with gold. 'Don't injure it, don't!' said she, removing her pipe. 'You injure talking about it, I injure lettin' it soak in.'

Groome asked whether the gipsy mentioned in the cutting was not a certain Romany chi whom he named, and said that he had always wondered who the writer of that article was, and that now he wondered no longer, for he knew him to be the writer of the obituary notice of George Borrow. Interested as I was in his letter, it came at a moment when the illness of a very dear friend of mine threw most other things out of my mind, and it was a good while before I answered it, and told him what I had to tell about my Welsh gipsy experiences and the adventure on Snowdon. I got another letter from him, and this was the beginning of a charming correspondence. After a while I discovered that there were, besides Romany matters, other points of attraction between us. Groome was the son of Edward FitzGerald's intimate friend Robert Hinde Groome, Archdeacon of Suffolk. Now long before the great vogue of Omar Khayyam, and, of course, long before the institution of the Omar Khayyam Club, there was a little group of Omarians of which I was a member. I need not say here who were the others of that group, but it was to them I alluded in the 'Toast to Omar Khayyam,' which years afterwards I printed in the *Athenæum* and have since reprinted in a volume of mine.

After a while it was arranged that he was to come and visit us for a few days at The Pines. When it got wind in the little household here that another Romany Rye, a successor to George Borrow, was to visit us, and when it further became known that he had travelled with Hungarian gipsies, Roumanian gipsies, Roumelian gipsies, &c., I don't know what kind of wild and dishevelled visitor was not expected. Instead of such a guest there appeared one of the neatest and most quiet young gentlemen who had ever presented themselves at the door. No one could possibly have dared to associate Bohemia with him. As a friend remarked who was afterwards invited to meet him at luncheon, "Clergyman's son—suckling for the Church, was stamped upon him from head to foot." I will not deny that so respectable a looking Romany Rye rather disappointed The Pines at first. At that time he was a little over thirty, but owing to his slender, graceful figure, and especially owing to his lithe movements and elastic walk, he seemed to be several years younger.

The subject of Welsh gipsies, and especially of the Romany chi of Snowdon, made us intimate friends in half an hour, and then there were East Anglia, Omar Khayyam, and Edward FitzGerald to talk about!—a delightful new friend for a man who had so lately lost the only other Romany Rye in the world. Owing to his youthful appearance, I christened him there and then the "Tarno Rye," in remembrance of that other "Tarno Rye" whom Rhona Boswell loved. I soon found that, great as was the physical contrast between the Tarno Rye and the original Romany Rye, the

mental contrast was greater still. Both were shy—very shy; but while Borrow's shyness seemed to be born of wariness, the wariness of a man who felt that he was famous and had a part to play before an inquisitive world, Groome's shyness arose from a modesty that was unique.

As a philologist merely, to speak of nothing else, his equipment was ten times that of Borrow, whose temperament may be called anti-academic, and who really knew nothing thoroughly. But while Borrow was for ever displaying his philology, and seemed always far prouder of it than of his fascinating powers as a writer of romantic adventures, Groome's philological riches, like all his other intellectual riches, had to be drawn from him by his interlocutor if they were to be recognized at all. Whenever Borrow enunciated anything showing, as he thought, exceptional philological knowledge or exceptional acquaintance with matters Romany, it was his way always to bring it out with a sort of rustic twinkle of conscious superiority, which in its way, however, was very engaging. From Groome, on the contrary, philological lore would drop, when it did come, as unconsciously as drops of rain that fall. It was the same with his knowledge of Romany matters, which was so vast. Not once in all my close intercourse with him did he display his knowledge of this subject save in answer to some inquiry. The same thing is to be noticed in 'Kriegspiel.' Romany students alone are able by reading between the lines to discover how deep is the hidden knowledge of Romany matters, so full is the story of allusions which are lost upon the general reader—lost, indeed, upon all readers except the very few. I have on a former occasion pointed out one or two of these. For instance, the gipsy villain of the story, Perun, when telling the tale of his crime against the father of the hero who married the Romany chi whom Perun had hoped to marry, makes allusion thus to the dead woman: "And then about her as I have named too often to-day." Had Borrow been alluding to the Romany taboo of the names of the dead, how differently would he have gone to work! how eager would he have been to display and explain his knowledge of this remarkable Romany superstition! The same remark may be made upon the gipsy heroine's sly allusion in 'Kriegspiel' to 'Squire Lucas,' the Romany equivalent of Baron Munchausen, an allusion which none but a Romany student would understand.

Before luncheon Groome and I took a walk over the common, and along the Portsmouth Road, through the Robin Hood Gate and across Richmond Park, where Borrow and I and Dr. Hake had so often strolled. I wondered what the Gryengroes whom Borrow used to forgather with would have thought of my new friend. In personal appearance the two Romany Ryes were as unlike as in every point of character they were unlike. Borrow's giant frame made him stand conspicuous wherever he went, Groome's slender, slight body gave an impression of great agility; and the walk of the two great pedestrians was equally contrasted. Borrow's slope over the ground with the loose, long step of a hound I have, on a previous occasion, described; Groome's walk was springy as a gipsy lad's, and as noiseless as a cat's.

Of course, the talk during that walk ran very much upon Borrow, whom Groome had seen once or twice, but whom he did not in the least understand. The two men were antipathetic to each other. It was then that he told me how he had first been thrown across the gipsies, and it was then that he began to open up to me his wonderful record of experiences among them. The talk during that first out of many most delightful strolls ran upon Benfey,

and afterwards upon all kinds of Romany matters. I remember how warm he waxed upon his pet aversion, "Smith of Coalville," as he called him, who, he said, for the purposes of a professional philanthropist, had done infinite mischief to the gipsies by confounding them with all the wandering cockney raff from the slums of London.

On my repeating to him what, among other things, the Romany chi before mentioned said to me during the ascent of Snowdon from Capel Curig, that "to make *kairengroes* (house-dwellers) of full-blooded Romanies was impossible, because they were the cuckoos of the human race, who had no desire to build nests, and were pricked on to move about from one place to another over the earth," Groome's tongue became loosened, and he launched out into a monologue on this subject full of learning and full, as it seemed to me, of original views upon the Romanies.

As an instance of the cuckoo instincts of the true Romany, he told me that in North America—for which land, alas! so many of our best Romanies even in Borrow's time were leaving Gypsy Dell and the grassy lanes of old England—the gipsies have contracted a habit, which is growing rather than waning, of migrating southward in autumn and northward again in spring. He then launched out upon the subject of the wide dispersion of the Romanies not only in Europe—where they are found from almost the extreme north to the extreme south, and from the shores of the Bosphorus to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean—but also from north to south and from east to west in Asia, in Africa, from Egypt to the very south of the Soudan, and in America from Canada to the River Amazon. And he then went on to show how intensely migratory they were over all these vast areas.

So absorbing had been the gipsy talk that I am afraid the waiting luncheon was spoiled. The little luncheon party was composed of fervent admirers of Sir Walter Scott—bigoted admirers, I fear, some of our present-day critics would have dubbed us; and it chanced that we all agreed in pronouncing 'Guy Mannering' to be the most fascinating of all the Wizard's work. Of course Meg Merrilies became at once the centre of the talk. One contended that, great as Meg was as a woman, she was as a gipsy a failure; in short, that Scott's idea of the Scottish gipsy woman was conventional—a fancy portrait in which are depicted some of the lofliest characteristics of the Highland woman rather than of the Scottish gipsy. The true Romany chi can be quite as noble as Meg Merrilies, said one, but great in a different way. From Meg Merrilies the talk naturally turned upon Jane Gordon of Kirk Yetholm, Meg's prototype, who, when an old woman, was ducked to death in the River Eden at Carlisle. Then came the subject of Kirk Yetholm itself, the famous headquarters of the Scotch Romanies; and after this it naturally turned to Kirk Yetholm's most famous inhabitant, old Will Faas, the gipsy king, whose corpse was escorted to Yetholm by three hundred and more donkeys. And upon all these subjects Groome's knowledge was like an inexhaustible fountain; or rather it was like a tap, ready to supply any amount of lore when called upon to do so.

But it was not merely upon Romany subjects that Groome found points of sympathy at The Pines during that first luncheon; there was that other subject before mentioned, Edward FitzGerald and Omar Khayyam. We, a handful of Omarians of those antediluvian days, were perhaps all the more intense in our cult because we believed it to be esoteric. And here was a guest who had been brought into actual personal contact with the wonderful old Fitz. As a child of eight he had seen him—talked with him—been patted on the

head by him. Groome's father, the Archdeacon of Suffolk, was one of Fitz-Gerald's most intimate friends. This was at once a delightful and a powerful link between Frank Groome and those at the luncheon table; and when he heard, as he soon did, the toast to "Omar Khayyâm," none drank that toast with more gusto than he. The fact is, as the Romanies say, that true friendship, like true love, is apt to begin at first sight. But I must stop. Frequently when the "Tarno Rye" came to England his headquarters were at The Pines. Many and delightful were the strolls he and I had together. One day we went to hear a gipsy band supposed to be composed of Roumelian gipsies. After we had listened to several well-executed things Groome sauntered up to one of the performers and spoke to him in Roumelian Romany. The man, although he did not understand Groome, knew that he was speaking Romany of some kind, and began speaking in Hungarian Romany, and was at once responded to by Groome in that variety of the Romany tongue. Groome then turned to another of the performers, and was answered in English Romany. At last he found one, and one only, in the band who was a Roumelian gipsy, and a conversation between them at once began.

This incident affords an illustration of the width as well as the thoroughness of Groome's knowledge of Romany matters. I have affirmed in 'Aylwin' that Sini Lovell—a born linguist who could neither read nor write—was the only gipsy who knew both English and Welsh Romany. Groome was one of the few Englishmen who knew the most interesting of all varieties of the Romany tongue. But latterly he talked a great deal of the vast knowledge of the Welsh gipsies, both as to language and folk-lore, possessed by Mr. John Sampson, University Librarian at Liverpool, the scholar who did so much to aid Groome in his last volume on Romany subjects, called 'Gypsy Folk-Tales.' It therefore gives me the greatest pleasure to end these very inadequate words of mine with a beautiful little poem in Welsh Romany by Mr. Sampson upon the death of the "Tarno Rye." In a very few years Welsh Romany will become absolutely extinct, and then this little gem, so full of the Romany feeling, will be greatly prized. I wish I could have written the poem myself, but no man could have written it save Mr. Sampson:—

STANYAKERESKI.

Romano iáia, prala, jinimángro,
Konyo chumeráva to chikát,
Shukar java mangi, ta mukáva
Tut te 'já kamdom me—kushki rat!

Kamli, savimáski, sas i sarla,
Baro zi sas tut, sar, tarno rom,
Lhatian i jivimáski patrin,
Ta líán o purikeno drom.

Boshadé i chiriklé veshéndi;
Sanilé 'pre tuti chal ta chal;
Múri, púv ta páni tu kaméas
Dudyerás o sonakó lílai.

Palla 'vena brishin, shil, ta baval:
Sa'o divés tu murahkinés pídan:
Ako kíno 'vesa, rat avéla,
Chéros si te kea tiro tan.

Parl o tamlo merimásko i áni
Dava tuki miro vast, ta so
Tu kaméas tire kokoréski
Mai kamáva—"Te sovés mistó!"

Translation.

TO FRANCIS HINDS GROOME.

Scholar Gypsy, Brother, Student,
Peacefully I kiss thy forehead,
Quietly I depart and leave
Thee whom I loved—"Good night."

Sunny, smiling was the morning;
A light heart was thine, as, a youth,
Thou didst strike life's trail
And take the ancient road.

The birds sang in the woods,
Man and maid laughed on thee,
The hills, field, and water thou didst love
The golden summer illuminated.

Then come the rain, cold, and wind,
All the day thou hast tramped bravely,
Now thou growest weary, night comes on.
It is time to make thy tent.

Across death's dark stream
I give thee my hand; and what
Thou wouldst have desired for thyself
I wish thee—mayst thou sleep well.

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN have in the press an important book on 'The Old Royal Palace of Whitehall,' by Dr. Edgar Sheppard. The preface points out that the story of the Palace has never been written in detail in spite of its many historical associations. The illustrations will be a special feature of the work, in which the author has had the help of several experts.

IN the *Cornhill Magazine* for March Anthony Hope continues 'The Intrusions of Peggy,' and Mr. A. E. W. Mason 'The Four Feathers.' In 'Calypso and Ulysses' Mr. J. W. Mackail gives a new translation in verse from the fifth book of the *Odyssey*. 'The New Bohemia,' by "An Old Fogey," contrasts the careless joviality of the past with the more sedate lives of the present literary world. 'Arms and the Woman,' by Mr. John Oxenham, is an ingenious story of a double pursuit. Mr. W. B. Yeats writes on 'What is "Popular Poetry"?' and Lady Grove on 'Social Solécismes,' while Major-General T. Maunsell, C.B., records some 'Reminiscences of the Punjab Campaign.' A 'Londoner's Log-Book' is followed by Mrs. Moffat's 'On Safari,' describing a caravan journey in East Africa. Miss Violet Simpson discusses 'School Life a Century Ago,' including a glimpse by an eye-witness of the school described by Charlotte Brontë in 'Jane Eyre,' while 'A Free Trader in Letters' contrasts the gains and responsibilities of a literary and a City man.

THE February *Blackwood* opens with a political satire in verse, entitled 'The Cham of Tartary,' and other outstanding contributions are: 'The Romance of a Scots Family,' by Mr. Hugh Clifford, the story of George Ross, who discovered and settled the Cocos Keeling Islands; 'On the Heels of De Wet—Bee Line to Britstown'; 'The English Regalia and the Honours of Scotland,' by Sir H. Maxwell; and a poem, 'Divided,' by Moira O'Neill. 'Impressment for Transport in India' discloses a state of affairs scarcely credible; 'Among the Five Miners' deals with the social and home life of the collier class, 'Army Reform' with the measures that are being taken for the improvement of the army, and 'A Railroad to India' with the German concession for a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf; 'Old Tom Lansdon' is a humorous character-sketch; 'Musings without Method' treats of Cecil Rhodes and Lord Dufferin; and an article on the Japanese Alliance closes the number.

Macmillan's Magazine for March contains an article by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, entitled 'The Close of a Great War,' in which the author urges the country to avoid in these days errors committed by our rulers at the time of the American rebellion. Mr. C. W. James writes of 'Edward FitzGerald on Music and Musicians'; an anonymous author discusses the influence exercised by Samuel Richardson on the work of Mr. George Meredith; and 'Who wrote "Paradise Lost"?' by W. H. T., is inspired by

the renewed outbreak of the Shakespeare-Bacon craze. The same number has an article on 'Sir William Molesworth and the Colonial Reformers,' and Mr. William Palmer describes the dangers and hardships of 'Shepherding on the Fells in Winter.' Mr. John Oxenham and Mr. Harold Bindloss contribute complete stories, called respectively 'The Legion of the Lost' (of military interest) and 'The Ruler of Taroika' (a tale of the South Seas); and Mr. Ernest G. Henham, in 'A Type of the Town,' gives a sketch of a London literary derelict.

DR. PROTHERO made a gratifying announcement this week in his presidential address to the Royal Historical Society. During two years past, under the auspices of the Society, an influential committee has been engaged in securing advanced historical teaching in London for the increasing class of post-graduate students. The Committee now offer an endowment for a lectureship at the London School of Economics for three years of 100*l.* a year in historical method and criticism, due to private generosity. Within the last few days Mr. Passmore Edwards has intimated his intention of endowing a second lectureship on the same footing. The scheme for a Creighton professorship of history in the University of London should be advanced by this excellent beginning.

MESSRS. J. M. DENT & Co. will publish a volume of essays from the *Saturday Review*, under the title of 'Recreations and Reflections.' They are varied in character, and among the authors are Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Mr. W. H. Hudson, Mr. Harold Hodge, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Mr. Cunningham Graham, Mr. Arthur Symonds, Mr. Churton Collins, and Mr. Max Beer-bohm.

A POSTHUMOUS book is announced for publication on Friday of next week by Messrs. Duckworth & Co. This is 'The Road-mender,' by Michael Fairless, who died in August of last year at a very early age. The present volume consists of papers from the *Pilot*.

'FRIENDS THAT FAIL NOT,' by Mr. Cecil Headlam, which Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have in the press, is a series of essays which have appeared in *Literature*. The subjects, treated generally from the bookish point of view, include umbrellas, oaths, tobacco, street cries, and Hindu philosophy—rather a wide field, but Mr. Headlam has done and seen many things.

LAST Wednesday Liberal journalism lost one of its best-known exponents in Mr. P. W. Clayden, who died at the age of seventy-four. Besides his long term of work for thirty years on the *Daily News*, he wrote a number of books, including two gossip volumes on Samuel Rogers; 'England under Lord Beaconsfield in 1880,' a skilful arrangement of political facts; and 'England under the Coalition in 1892.' He was also a warm supporter of the International Press movement.

WE have also to regret the death of Sir William Leng, the well-known proprietor and editor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, which owes much to his enterprise and energy.

MESSRS. LONGMAN have in the press a book entitled 'The German Empire of To-

day,' by an author who wishes to be anonymous. It will deal in broad outlines with the formation of the present empire up to 1871 and with its subsequent development up to 1900, and will also place before the British public the latest information on such subjects as the army, navy, commercial and colonial policy, colonial possessions, national education, and German finances.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will shortly issue a novel by Mr. Herbert M. Farrington, entitled 'The Rise and Progress of Betty Marlen.' The story deals with the fortunes of a woman who has wealth, but no social position. She desires, above all things, to get into county society, and her machinations to attain this end are described.

MR. WARWICK BOND, who is editing Lyly's works for the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, has not only found many interesting unprinted letters which continue the dramatist's life to the year 1605, but has identified as Lyly's several masques printed in Nichols's 'Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.' Their authorship has hitherto been unsuspected; but Lyly's claim to them is undoubted, for they contain a host of his special turns and phrases and his peculiar mistakes in classical mythology. Mr. Warwick Bond's will be the first real edition of Lyly's plays, as Fairholt never collated the original quartos for his two-volume edition of 1858, which is full of mistakes. Mr. Bond's edition of the 'Works' will be in three volumes.

MR. NUTT will publish shortly 'Liadain and Cuirithir,' an Irish love story of the ninth century, for the first time edited and translated by Prof. Kuno Meyer.

A FURTHER portion of the library of the late Earl of Orford will come up for sale at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's on March 14th. A previous selection, sold at the same house in June, 1895, is memorable in having included a copy of the celebrated Elzevir 'Le Patissier François' (1655), and a matchless copy of the Second Folio Shakespeare. The books which are to be sold next month are chiefly in beautiful bindings, with the arms of the former celebrated possessors, among whom may be mentioned Grolier, Madame de Pompadour, a number of members of the royal families of England and France, Marguerite de Valois, the Cardinal Duke of York, and other persons of eminence. One of the most interesting books in the sale is the Cardinal Duke of York's own copy of the 'Hore' (Rome, 1756), as it was under his supervision that it was published; the old Italian red morocco bears the Cardinal's arms (England with a crescent). There is a charming example of Geoffrey Tory's binding, executed for Francis I. (Colin's 1540 edition of Martial); a very fine specimen of Clovis Eve with the device of Marguerite de Valois (lot 187), and a choice specimen of Grolier (lot 203), the whole forming as choice a selection as could be desired.

DR. NEWMAN HALL, the successor to Rowland Hill and Sherman at Surrey Chapel, who died on Tuesday last at the age of eighty-six, was in early years associated with the press, his father being the proprietor of the *Maidstone Journal*. Having gone through the routine of the printing office, he taught himself Odell's

shorthand, and became reporter to the paper; in that capacity he reported the last speech delivered by Wilberforce. Dr. Hall was the author of many booklets which had large sales, one of them being translated into forty languages, with an entire circulation of over four million copies. In the 'Rivulet' controversy, when Dr. Campbell in the *British Banner* violently condemned Mr. Lynch's collection of hymns as containing "negative theology," Newman Hall boldly defended Lynch, and at the present time many of the hymns are sung in Congregational churches. Dr. Newman Hall's brother, Mr. E. Pickard Hall, for ten years had the practical management at Oxford of the Clarendon Press.

LAST week we mentioned Tennyson's poem on 'Helen's Tower.' It is interesting to remember that Browning also wrote a sonnet and sent it to Lord Dufferin as a dedication to the Tower, which was thus celebrated by both the chief poets of the day, a unique record, we imagine, for a private edifice.

Temple Bar for March contains some extracts from the 'Poetry of a Scottish Pedlar' (James Macfarlan), with a brief account of the poet by Mr. Thomas Bayne. The complete stories in the number are 'In Silence,' by Mr. John Oxenham; 'Brown Eyes,' by Miss Craigie Halkett; 'Bullwhack Joe,' by Mr. R. B. Townshend; and 'A Lack of Appreciation,' by Mr. Edward Shaw. Commander Shore contributes a paper entitled 'Napoleon and the Handy Man,' in which we are reminded of Napoleon's reluctant tribute to the excellences of the British sailor; Miss Dora M. Jones gives a *résumé* of the 'Life and Work of Pasteur'; and Tycho Brahe receives a seasonable tribute. The serials by Miss Broughton and Miss Simpson are continued.

MR. WILLIAM KIDD, who has just completed a fifty years' connexion with the book trade in Dundee, will shortly publish an important 'History of Ancient Dundee from the Earliest Times,' upon which he has been engaged for many years. The book will contain a series of special articles on Dundee as it existed at different periods, a history of the spinning trade, and Mr. T. Y. Miller's history of the local printing trade. It will be illustrated by a large number of views, including many rare old engravings. Mr. Kidd has just issued for private circulation an interesting little book on 'The Dundee Market Crosses and Tolbooths.'

A THREE-DAYS' exhibition illustrative of the history of Denbighshire and Flintshire is to be held at Rhyl during the last week of April. The organizing secretary (Miss Mary Williams, of Bodelwyddan) is inviting loan contributions of objects of archaeological and historical interest, and a special effort is being made to bring together a thoroughly representative collection of portraits of the post-Tudor worthies of these counties. Popular lectures on the various periods illustrated by the exhibits will be delivered each day, the first being by Prof. Boyd Dawkins.

MR. W. R. WILLIAMS, author of the 'Parliamentary History of Wales' and 'The Judges of the Great Sessions,' has compiled, and will shortly issue to subscribers, a

volume containing biographical and genealogical notices of all the members of Parliament for England from 1708 to 1832. The dates of the commissions and the official record of the service members will form a special feature of the work. Mr. Williams is his own publisher, his address being Talybont, Breconshire.

MESSRS. J. M. DENT & Co. announce for early publication a new novel of Lancashire life by Mr. John Garrett Leigh, author of 'God's Greeting.' It will be entitled 'Will o' the Wisp.'

PROF. ERNST WÜLFING, of Bonn, has sent to press for the Early English Text Society his edition of the unique Laud MS. 'Troy-Book.' It is in 18,658 four-measure lines, and is based on the mediæval romancers Dares and Dictys, who, the translator assures us, fought in all the battles between the Trojans and Greeks.

WE heartily join in the congratulations with which the *doyen* of the French Academy, M. Ernest Legouvé, entered on his ninety-sixth year on Saturday last. M. Legouvé is, we believe, the oldest living author, and was born on Feb. 15th, 1807. His first publication, a poem dealing with the discovery of printing, came out in 1827, and won for its author the Academy prize. His works in poetry, prose, and the drama form a very long list; he is, perhaps, now best remembered as Scribe's collaborator in 'Adrienne Lecouvreur,' 1849. His 'Soixante Ans de Souvenirs' appeared some sixteen years ago. M. Legouvé was elected to the Academy in 1855, succeeding to the chair of Anelet; and, although he has long ceased to write, he enjoys good health and undiminished faculties at his residence in the Rue Saint-Marc, Paris.

THE death of Madame Gagneur this week in Paris removes another of the brilliant literary women who may be said to have adorned the Third Republic. Louise Mignerot was born in 1837, and when only about eighteen years of age she published a pamphlet on 'Les Associations Ouvrières' which brought her into the notice of M. Wladimir Gagneur, the well-known politician and economist, who married her a few months after making her acquaintance. Madame Gagneur was always an uncompromising Republican, and the series of romances which began with 'Une Expiation' in 1859 enjoyed a great popularity, perhaps largely on account of their Socialist and anti-clerical character. The bitterest of all was 'La Croisade Noire,' 1865, which excited the furious anger of the Clerical party. 'Le Roman d'un Prêtre,' published as a *feuilleton* in the *Tribune*, caused that journal to be seized by the authorities on the appearance of the twenty-sixth instalment, November 7th, 1876. Of her other books mention may be made of 'Le Calvaire des Femmes,' 1867; 'Les Forçats du Mariage,' 1869; 'Chair à Canon,' 1872; and 'Les Droits du Mari,' 1876.

THE death is announced of Dr. Emil Hartmeyer, proprietor and editor of the *Ham-burger Nachrichten*, in his eighty-second year. It was he who, in 1890, placed his paper unreservedly at the disposal of Bismarck, who required an organ in which he could make known his views to the German nation,

but found all other journals closed against him. Dr. Hartmeyer, who inherited the *Nachrichten* from his father, is succeeded as editor by his grandson Hermann Hartmeyer, his only son having predeceased him.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Special Reports on Educational Subjects: Vol. VII. Rural Education in France (1s. 4d.); and the Annual Statistical Report of the University of Glasgow for the Year 1900-1 (2d.).

SCIENCE

BOTANICAL LITERATURE.

The Book of Bulbs. By S. Arnott. (Lane.)—This is one of the handbooks of practical gardening issued under the editorship of Mr. Harry Roberts. The editor contributes an introductory paragraph on the nature and conformation of bulbs in general, taking the word *bulb* not in its strict botanical sense, but in the wider acceptance common among gardeners. The bulk of the book is compiled by Mr. S. Arnott, a well-known cultivator of large experience and tried judgment. He begins with aconites and ends with Zephyranthes, and within the compass of a hundred pages manages to condense a very large amount of valuable information. It is easy to see that the writer deals with his subject from actual experience and knowledge, and is not dependent on the scissors and paste so copiously used in some garden books of the day. Personally we should have considered it better to stick to the clearly defined bulbous plants and not have introduced such plants as aconites, anemones, or peonies. The omission of these non-bulbous plants, or their relegation to a separate volume, would have left more space for the bulbs proper. The author is evidently so full of his subject that he deserves more space for it. There is no index, but this omission is partly compensated for by the alphabetical arrangement. The subdivision into chapters is made without much or any reference to their contents. The first ten or eleven chapters are all devoted to hardy bulbs, without any distinction beyond the letters of the alphabet or the number of pages. As a condensed encyclopedia of "bulbous" plants the book may be heartily commended to the amateur gardener.

Formal Gardens in England and Scotland. By Inigo Triggs. Part I. (Batsford.)—This is the first part of what promises to be a work of great interest to architects, to those who do not think the title "formal gardens" a solecism, and who still admire topiary work. The introductory pages, giving a condensed history of gardening in Britain, are well done, and they are followed by a number of plans drawn to scale and of well-executed illustrations. The topiary work is often ridiculous, if not hideous and inappropriate, as witness plates 23, 48, and 76. In this last picture the contrast between the clipped shrubs in the foreground and the adjacent natural trees is almost painful. The garden gates and their piers are often very beautiful, but then these are purely architectural features which the gardener could neither make nor mar. The illustrations of lead or stone vases are also excellent. There is no text descriptive of the plates now issued, but that is promised in the third part. Enough is already published to show that this will be a very valuable book to architects and those called on to design and furnish architectural gardens.

Old-Time Gardens. Newly set forth by Alice Morse Earle. (Macmillan & Co.)—We own to having felt a preliminary prejudice against this book when we found that before we could gain an idea of its contents we had to cut nearly five

hundred pages. We had not gone far, however, before we experienced the delights of old time, and had our sympathies aroused and our pleasure excited. The result was that it took a long time to cut those pages. And so it will be, we venture to say, with any one who has a love for the garden, a passion for flowers, a relish for literature, and a taste for poetry. So much rubbish has of late been put before garden-lovers that this book comes as a fragrant refresher. There is a good deal of it (not too much), but the contents are as variegated as in a "mixed border." This makes it difficult to analyze. But then the book is so charming that analysis is distasteful and unseemly. It sets out with a sympathetic account of the gardens of New England in colonial times. It proceeds to mention incidentally and to illustrate many of the gardens of present days. Those who are accustomed to think of American horticulture as almost entirely an affair of dollars, cut flowers, and floral devices in more or less questionable taste will be agreeably surprised to find how much of the true garden spirit, apart from the commercial element, exists in the States. Many of the illustrations in this volume might have been taken from the lovely gardens of our own country. Historical reminiscences naturally find a place—here is what is said of the fine garden at Drumthwacket, New Jersey:—

"This garden affords a good example of the accord which should ever exist between the garden and its surroundings. The name Drumthwacket—a wooded hill—is a most felicitous one; the place is part of the original grant to William Penn, and has remained in one family until late in the nineteenth century. From this beautifully wooded hill the terrace garden overlooks the farm-buildings, the linked ponds, the fertile fields and meadows, a serene pastoral view of the peaceful landscape of that vicinity—yet it was once the scene of fiercest battle. For the Drumthwacket farm is [was] the battle ground of that important encounter of 1777 between the British and the Continental troops, known as the battle of Princeton, the turning-point of the Revolution in which Washington was victorious. To this day cannon-ball and grape-shot are dug up in the Drumthwacket fields. The lodge built in 1696 was, at Washington's request, the shelter for the wounded British officers; and the Washington spring in front of the lodge furnished water to Washington. The group of trees on the left of the upper pond marks the sheltered and honored graves of the British soldiers, where have slept for one hundred and twenty-four years those killed at this memorable encounter. If anything could cement still more closely the affection of the English and American peoples it would be the sight of the tenderly sheltered graves of British soldiers in America, such as these at Drumthwacket and other historical fields on our Eastern coast."

But there is naturally a tinge of melancholy about this citation. The reader may pass on to other chapters on sundials, quaint extracts from the old herbalists, old flower favourites, and gardens of the poets, with delicious extracts from their verse. We have not space to enumerate more. Suffice it to say the garden-lover will find it a delightful book, prettily illustrated, with a good index.

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife. Recorded by the Gardener. (Macmillan & Co.)—Who or what a Commuter might be we did not know till we had read some twenty pages of this book, and discovered that the term applied to a resident in the country, who earns his daily bread in the nearest town and returns to his suburban home in the evening. His wife has added to the already too long list of so-called garden books which are of no value to gardeners, and are not likely to rank high from a literary point of view. The success of a few of these books has called forth a host of imitators on both sides of the Atlantic. The present is a very fair sample of its class, full of gossipy nothings, suitable for a schoolgirl's letter to her dearest friend, but of little interest to the general public. It is really of no moment to unsympathetic readers to learn that the lady's dog knew her after an absence of two years or that violets were her mother's flowers. Her impres-

sions of gardeners are not favourable. Here is her portraiture of two, taken as illustrations:—

"They are the old men who have drifted through feebleness to drink, and think that gardening is merely a gentle disturbing of the soil and a tying up of vines in the opposite direction to which they desire to go, like the usual unqualified curate's idea of the ministry.....The most trying type of all, however, is the know it all individual, who after spending a few months in potting cuttings for a florist and mowing dooryards [sic] advertises: 'Wanted a position by a graduate gardener to take entire charge of a gentleman's place. Can milk.' He doesn't say *will* milk, mind you."

We should hope, for the sake of the garden, that he will not. If a man is to be Jack-of-all-trades it is not surprising if he is not a master of any. Another quotation to illustrate the nature of the book, and we will leave it for the gratification of readers with half an hour to spare:—

"In England, city or country, it is the universal custom to wear low bodices to even informal dinners, but that does not make it a suitable habit to introduce amid New England rigours."

But what is comfort to fashion?

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 13.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Sub-Mechanics of the Universe,' by Prof. O. Reynolds; 'On Chemical Dynamics and Statics in Light,' by Dr. M. Wilderman; 'Preliminary Note on a Method of calculating Solubilities, Equilibrium Constants of Chemical Reactions, and Latent Heat of Vaporization,' by Dr. A. Findlay, and 'The Refractive Indices of Fluoride, Quartz, and Calcite,' by Mr. J. W. Gifford.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 5.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Messrs. F. J. Dixon, G. E. Lawton, F. H. Molesworth, and H. K. Slater were elected Fellows.—Mr. H. Bauerman exhibited a remarkable crystal of cinnabar from the mercury mines in the province of Kwei-chau, China.—The following communications were read: 'The Matrix of the Suffolk Chalky Boulder Clay,' by the Rev. Edwin Hill, and 'On the Relation of Certain Breccias to the Physical Geography of their Age,' by Prof. T. G. Bonney.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 13.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, read a paper on the destroyed church of St. Michael, Wood Street. This was a church of early foundation, and was one of seven in the City dedicated in honour of St. Michael. It stood on the west side of Wood Street, with Huggin Lane on the south. From his will, made in 1422 and proved in 1429/30, it appears that John Broun, saddler, left a vacant piece of land (previously occupied by a house) immediately west of the church, for the purpose of enlarging it and adding a belfry. The mediæval structure was partly burnt in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. On the final destruction of the church in 1897-8, the lower part of the fifteenth-century tower built on Broun's land was found almost intact, and it appeared that for the body of his church Wren had utilized the former foundations. Among interesting relics which came to light were specimens of fourteenth-century glass in good preservation and encaustic tiles. Mr. Norman showed views and relics of the ancient building, and pointed out that its ground plan resembled that of the destroyed church of St. Martin Outwich. It had a square east end, and most likely a south aisle of the same width as the tower. He also said a few words about the recently destroyed church of St. Michael Bassishaw, which had preserved mediæval remains of almost equal importance.—Mr. C. Pretorius read a short report as Local Secretary for North Wales, with special reference to the excavation of some early graves in Anglesey. He also exhibited three pretty examples of embroidered purses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

LINNEAN.—Feb. 6.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. E. Bott was admitted, and Messrs. R. L. Griffiths and T. W. Saunders were elected Fellows.—Prof. Reynolds Green exhibited some primroses which showed the rare phenomenon of sepaldy. The corolla was green, and the limbs of the petals were rugose and of a texture almost comparable with that of the foliage leaves. He also showed another specimen in which the calyx as well as the corolla was petaloid. Both specimens were received from a garden in the north of England.—Messrs. H. and J. Groves exhibited a series of British hybrid batrachian Ranunculi, including *R.*

peltatus *x* *lenormandi* (R. hiltoni, H. and J. Groves), *R. baudouini* *x* *dronei*, *R. baudouini* *x* *heterophyllus*, and *R. peltatus* *x* *trichophyllus*, together with specimens of their supposed parents. They pointed out that the hybrids were usually characterized (1) by being intermediate in appearance between the two parents, having some of the distinctive characters of each, but with a more vigorous vegetative growth, and (2) by the fruit being mostly abortive and the peduncles not becoming recurved.—A discussion followed, in which Prof. Farmer, Mr. F. Darwin, Prof. Dendy, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Clement Reid, and the President took part.—Mr. Francis Darwin read a paper 'On a Method of investigating the Gravitational Sensitiveness of the Root-tip,' showing the apparatus used, and lantern-slides of seedlings under experiment. Confining himself to the modern development of the question, the author remarked that the observations of Czapke and of Pfeffer having been contradicted by Wachtel, it had become desirable to confirm these observations by employing a different method. The apparatus used consisted of a counter-balanced lever 53 cm. long, able to turn in any direction by being mounted on knife-edges. Seedlings of the bean and the pea were employed, and glass tubes, straws, and dandelion scape were in turn used to contain the root-tip, and, by the aid of certain mechanical appliances, to prevent the root slipping out of the tube. The tip being fixed, the remaining part of the root and the hypocotyl became curved in varying degrees, due to the continued stimulation of the root-tip. The result has been confirmation of the observations made both by Czapke and by Pfeffer.—On the conclusion of the paper some remarks were made by Prof. Reynolds Green and Prof. Farmer.—Dr. D. H. Scott gave an account (illustrated by lantern-slides) of 'An Extinct Family of Ferns'—the Botryopteridæ, our knowledge of which is primarily due to the researches of M. Renault. The vegetative organs and sporangia of the type-genus Botryopteris were described, and two British Palæozoic species, *B. hirsuta*, Will., and *B. ramosa*, Will., were added to the genus on the ground of their anatomical structure. The genus Zygopteris, also known with some degree of completeness, was next dealt with, and the structure of the British species *Z. grayi*, Will., described in some detail. Reasons were given for including other genera (such as Anachopteris, Asterochlena, and Tubicautis) in the family, while a close connexion with Diplolabis and Corynopteris was also regarded as probable. The affinities of the group were discussed in conclusion, points of agreement with Hymenophyllaceæ, Osmundaceæ, Ophioglossaceæ, and other families of ferns being pointed out. Heterospory, believed by M. Renault to exist in Botryopteris and Zygopteris, was not regarded as established, and affinities were sought rather among homosporous Filices.—A discussion followed, in which Messrs. C. B. Clarke, F. W. Oliver, W. C. Worsdell, and A. G. Tansley took part.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Feb. 5.—Canon Fowler, President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had appointed Mr. F. Du Cane Godman, Prof. E. B. Poulton, and Dr. D. Sharp as Vice-Presidents for the session.—Dr. Norman Joy was elected a Fellow.—Prof. Poulton exhibited with lantern a series of slides belonging to Prof. Meldola, made from actual specimens by the three-colour process, illustrative of mimicry in British and exotic Lepidoptera and Hymenoptera. He also exhibited the several specimens from which the lantern-slides had been prepared.—Mr. C. G. Barrett exhibited a series of the perfect insect of *Gloptula fusca*, Hpsn., together with ears of maize (called mealies in South Africa), showing the damage done by the full-grown larva of the species, which lives in the first place in the stem, eating the pith from the ground, afterwards attacking the cobs, and eating from the inside into the bases of the unripe grains, which then change colour and shrivel up. He also exhibited specimens and figures of South African Lepidoptera received from Miss Frances Barrett, of Buntingville, Transkei.—Mr. W. L. Distant exhibited two specimens of Coleoptera which he had received alive from the Transvaal—one *Anthia thoracica*, Thunb., now dead; the other, *Brachycerus granosus*, Gyll., still living. These insects had been sent him by Mr. Robert Service, of Dumfries, who received them from Sergeant Peter Dunn, of the volunteer company of the Scottish Borderers. The genus *Anthia* extends to the Southern Palæarctic region, and there seems little doubt that these species could be easily acclimatized here. All they require at home is the run of a good palm or orchid house.—Mr. R. Adkin exhibited a series of *Acidalia aversata*. The parent moth (a banded female, the male parent not being known) was taken at Lewisham in June, 1900. Of the resulting larvæ about one-half fed up rapidly, and produced imagines in the autumn of the same year—a very unusual circumstance; the remainder hibernated and produced imagines in June of the

following year, thus occupying the normal time in completing their metamorphoses. The proportion of individuals following the female parent in the two portions of the brood was almost equal, but in point of sex the disparity was great.—Mr. G. C. Champion exhibited long series of *Leptura stragulatæ*, Germ., and *Strangalia pubescens*, Fabr., from the pine-forests of Aragon and Castile, showing the great variation in colour of the two species in these districts, whereas the allied forms occurring in the same places—viz., *L. rubra*, Linn., *L. distigma*, Chapr., *L. unipunctata*, Fabr., and *L. sanguinolenta*, Linn.—were perfectly constant; also *Dermestes awichalceus*, Küst., which he and Dr. Chapman had found everywhere in abundance in the old nests of the processionary moth (*Cnethocampa processionæ*, Linn.) on the pines in these forests.—Dr. T. A. Chapman exhibited, in illustration of his paper 'On a New Subfamily of Pyralidæ,' living larvæ of *Hypotia corticalis*, Schiff, as well as preserved larvæ, pupa-cases, imagines, and prepared views to show the neurations of that species.—Mr. E. Meyrick communicated 'Descriptions of New Australasian Lepidoptera.'—Mr. W. F. Kirby communicated 'Report on a Collection of African Locustidæ, chiefly from the Transvaal,' made by Mr. W. L. Distant.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Feb. 19.—Mr. W. H. Dines, President, in the chair.—Ten new Fellows were elected.—Mr. E. Mawley submitted his report on the phenological observations for 1901. He showed that as affecting vegetation the weather was chiefly remarkable for the scanty rainfall during the growing period of the year. The deficiency was not confined to any part of the British Isles, but was more keenly felt in the English counties than in either Scotland or Ireland. Wild plants came into flower very late, but not quite so late as in the previous phenological year, which was an exceptionally backward one. The swallow, cuckoo, and other spring migrants were, as a rule, rather behind their usual dates in reaching these islands. The crops of wheat, barley, and oats were all more or less above average in Scotland and Ireland. On the other hand, in England, although there was a fair yield of wheat, that of barley and oats was very deficient. Hay proved everywhere a small crop, and especially so in the southern districts of England. Beans, peas, turnips, swedes, mangolds, and potatoes were all more or less under average in England, but either good or fairly good elsewhere. The yield of hops proved singularly abundant. Apples, pears, and plums were below average, especially apples, but the small fruits as a rule yielded well. If farm and garden crops are taken together, seldom has there been a less bountiful year.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 18.—Mr. C. Hawksley, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Electrical Traction on Railways,' by Messrs. W. M. Morley and B. M. Jenkin.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 17.—Sir G. Birdwood in the chair.—Mr. Cyril Davenport delivered the second of his course of Cantor Lectures on 'Personal Jewellery from Prehistoric Times,' dealing with ear-rings, nose-rings, toe-rings, lip-rings, and finger-rings, ecclesiastical, royal, and military rings, posy and gimmel rings and ring anecdotes, mediæval talismanic rings, and mourning, puzzle, and watch rings. The lecture was illustrated by lantern photographs prepared and coloured by the lecturer.

Feb. 18.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in the chair.—A paper on 'The French Canadians and their Relationship to the Crown' was read before the Colonial Section by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Canadian Emigration Commissioner.—A discussion followed.

Feb. 19.—General Sir G. Wentworth Higginson in the chair.—A paper on 'The Use of Balloons in War' was read by Mr. Eric Stuart Bruce, who illustrated his lecture with experiments and lantern-slides.

MATHEMATICAL.—Feb. 13.—Dr. Hobson, President, in the chair.—Prof. Lamb read a paper on Boussinesq's problem.—Messrs. Love, Hargreaves, Cunningham, and Macdonald, and the President took part in the ensuing discussion.—Mr. Alfred Young read his second paper on 'Quantitative Substitutional Analysis.'—The following papers were communicated by the President: 'On the Density of Linear Sets of Points' and 'On Closed Sets of Points defined as the Limit of a Sequence of Sets of Points,' by Mr. W. H. Young.—'On Plane Cubics,' by Prof. A. C. Dixon.—'On the Wave Surface of a Dynamical Medium Æolotropic in all Respects,' by Prof. Bromwich.—and 'Elementary Proof of a Theorem for Functions of Several Variables,' by Dr. H. F. Baker.

PHYSICAL.—Feb. 14.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. T. H. Blakesley, V.P., in the chair.—The officers and Council for the year were elected.—Prof. S. P. Langley and Prof. H. A. Lorentz were elected Honorary Fellows, to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Prof. Rowland and Dr. Koenig. The President of the German Physical Society was elected an ex-officio Fellow of the Society.—The Secretary read the President's address, which commenced with some particulars of the life and work of Rowland, Koenig, Langley, and Lorentz. On January 11th a telegram was sent in the name of the Society to Prof. Hittorf, congratulating him upon the jubilee of his professoriate. The work of translation, revision, and production of an English version of Gilbert's 'De Magnete' has been completed, and a copy of the book presented to the Society by the President. The remainder of the address dealt with the refusal of the law of this country to recognize as valid matter for the granting of letters patent anything which may have been brought before any of the learned or scientific societies. In the United States a man may appeal to the fact of his having read such a paper in proof of his subsequent claim to receive a valid patent for his invention. The law in this country works very inequitably. As examples, the invention of the microphone by the late Prof. Hughes, the President's invention of the 'astigmeter,' and the invention of wireless telegraphy by Prof. Lodge were given.—An ordinary meeting was then held, at which Mr. Littlewood exhibited an Attwood's machine.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. London Institution, 8.—'Inert Gases of the Atmosphere,' Prof. W. Ramsay.
- Institute of Actuaries, 5½.—'Some Notes on the Net-Premium Method of Valuation,' Mr. S. G. Warner.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Personal Jewellery from Prehistoric Times,' Lecture III., Mr. Cyril Davenport, (Cantor Lectures).
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Electric Railways and Street Compensations,' Mr. H. Berkeley.
- Geographical, 8½.—'The Voyage of the Antarctic Ship Discovery,' the President, Mr. G. Murray, and Dr. H. R. Mill.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—'The Temperature of the Atmosphere,' Lecture I., Mr. W. N. Shaw.
- Hellenic, 5.—'Humour in Greek Art,' Mr. A. H. Smith.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Electrical Traction on Railways.'
- WED. United Service Institution, 3.—'Is a Second-Class or Smaller Battle-Ship Desirable?' Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins.
- Folklore, 8.—'The Letter of Toledo,' Dr. Gaster.
- Geological, 8.—'Some Gaps in the Lias,' Mr. E. A. Walford.
- 'The Origin of the River-System of South Wales and its Connection with that of the Severn and Thames,' Mr. A. Strahan.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Recent Inventions in Weaving Machinery,' Prof. R. Beaumont.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 8.—'Scotland's Contribution to the Empire,' Lecture I., Sir H. Craik.
- Royal, 4½.
- Society of Arts, 4½.—'The Industrial Development of India,' Mr. N. K. H. Wagle.
- London Institution, 8.—'Schubert, Schumann, and Franz,' Mr. C. Armbruster.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—'Excavations on the Site of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury,' Mr. Sebastian Evans.
- FRI. United Service Institution, 3.—'Amalgamation of Bearer Company and Field Hospital as a Military Unit,' Staff-Sergeant H. Stapleton.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Indicating High-Speed Steam-Engines,' Mr. A. M. Arter. (Students' Meeting.)
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Gold-Mining in Klondyke,' Prof. H. A. Miers.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Some Electrical Developments,' Lecture III., Lord Rayleigh.

Science Gossip.

MR. FREDERICK PURSER, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in place of Dr. Tarleton, co-opted on the governing board of the College.

THE Scottish Natural History Society had a special meeting last week in order to hear a lecture on 'The Cambrian Fauna of the North-West of Scotland,' by Mr. Benjamin N. Peach, F.G.S. The lecturer dwelt mainly upon the fact, first pointed out by Galter, that the Cambrian rocks of the North-West Highlands contain a fauna unlike that in corresponding strata in England and Wales and the rest of Europe, but almost identical with that of the Cambrian rocks of Newfoundland and North-Eastern America. From this and from other data he inferred that in Cambrian times a continent extended across what is now the North Atlantic, and that there was free migration along its shore-lines between the two areas, while a deep clear sea intervened between them and the Cambrian areas of England and the rest of Europe, preventing migration from one side to the other.

SOME reports have recently been received of the Russian exploring expedition organized by the Russian Imperial Geographical Society in 1899, for an extensive tour in Tibet and Mongolia. The head of this expedition is Lieut. Kozoff. His main object was to

get to Lhasa. Rumour has for some time been busy about the fate of this officer and his party, but M. Lessar has recently received some satisfactory intelligence which tends to confirm the statement that Tibet, outside Lhasa, is as safe as Regent Street. Last June the expedition returned in safety to Tsaidam, where it had left reserve stores in charge of three Russian soldiers. The only information as to what it accomplished is that it explored much of Eastern Tibet and reached the "Russian" lake at the head of the Yellow River. The explorers were to have left Tsaidam in August for Kiachta, which they were expected to reach a few weeks ago; but no announcement has yet been made of their arrival.

In a recent number of the *Astrophysical Journal* Prof. Perrine gives an account of the results obtained by the party sent from the Lick Observatory to Sumatra to watch the total eclipse of the sun on May 17th last. Some of the photographs were very good, notwithstanding the presence of clouds during part of the time; and an examination of the plates has shown the existence of disturbances in certain areas of the inner part of the corona, which were especially marked in the neighbourhood of protuberances. One of these in particular, small in size and compact in form, was surrounded by a disturbed area roughly resembling an inverted cone of large angle. The apex of this area was not visible, being apparently situated below the chromospheric layer which showed itself on the limb; but from its virtual position a number of irregular streamers and masses of matter radiated, as if propelled by some explosive force, and a long, thread-like prominence to the south of this point seemed to originate from the same source. Above and around this region the corona appeared to be composed of broken, irregular masses, very similar to those depicted on the photographs of the Orion and other nebulae.

We have received the first number of vol. xxxi. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*. It contains a note by Prof. Mascari on the results of the solar observations obtained at Catania during the year 1901, and a continuation (from R.A. 6^h to 12^h) of the catalogue of the places of the reference stars to be used in the reduction of the astrophotographic zone 46° to 55° north declination.

A SUPPLEMENTARY Report on Chemical Instruction and Chemical Industries in Germany has just been issued in the series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, at the price of 1d.

FINE ARTS

ROMAN ARCHEOLOGY.

New Tales of Old Rome. By Rodolfo Lanciani. Profusely illustrated. (Macmillan & Co.)—*The Destruction of Ancient Rome: a Sketch of the History of the Monuments.* (Same author and publishers.)—No man living knows more about the archaeology of ancient Rome than Prof. Lanciani, and he has eminently the faculty of interesting. The long series of works in English which he has written attest the breadth of his knowledge and his popularity. Chiefly the interest of his works is due to the fact that he has been a part of the things he writes of; for a generation past he has been present at every excavation of note, and has superintended not a few, whilst he has a unique knowledge of the vast mass of unedited documents which repose in the great libraries of Italy. He seems never to come to the end of his stores: each name brings up a host of allusions and illustrations. From the scholar's standpoint this is a fault. The great map and the 'Ruins and Excavations' excepted, his works are not whole or complete; archaeological gossip they may fairly

be called, but charming gossip, and to be depended upon as accurate records of fact. We come here and there upon inaccuracies of detail, such as the name "Chronos" for Cronos, or the extraordinary suggestion as to the origin of the Svastika ('New Tales,' pp. 185, 118); but these are apart from the subject of the book. So, perhaps, is the fanciful passage on the beauty of temple sites (94), or the euhemeristic interpretation of the shrine of Mars as a "seismic observatory" (78). There is also at times too great a readiness to state probability as fact (pp. 63, 64, 66). Yet for all this, and for all the occasional Americanisms, such as "back of" for *behind*, the books remain charming. Both deal with the same matter to some extent, but with a difference. The 'New Tales' are the records of recent excavations, together with digressions suggested by them. This book contains a succinct account of most (but not all) of the recent discoveries in the Forum, including the Black Stone and the tomb of Romulus. In his general estimate of their importance we think that Prof. Lanciani, sanguine though he is, is not too much so. Whether he does not go too far in suggesting that the ancient inscription found in the same place establishes the authority of Livy may perhaps be doubted; it is true, however, that all recent discoveries, both in Italy and in Greece, have gone to confirm traditions as against hypercriticism. It is impossible with so discursive a book to give anything like a connected idea of the contents. We see here a paragraph on pepper, then a page on the cremation of Julius Cæsar; modern sacred groves and wayside shrines are traced to their heathen origin; St. Paul's tomb is identified, his portrait authenticated; the dens of Mithras are illuminated, the sunken ship of Nemi is raised; the traces found in Rome of the English, the Scotch, and the Jews are extricated. These last three subjects are especially interesting, a chapter being devoted to each. No reader will close the book without desiring to learn more of the Roman archives. All through we have records of excavations and what was found in them. It will astonish readers to learn how many of the choice treasures of our museums come from one or two favoured spots, such as Hadrian's Villa. The illustrations are full of interest; they include sites, statues, details, bird's-eye views taken from balloons, reproductions of rare old prints and portraits. We have seldom seen a more striking figure than that of Pope Innocent XI., given opposite p. 288. We have to add that the index is not full enough.—'The Destruction of Ancient Rome' describes the various sacks and depredations which have laid Rome waste, and the efforts, even more destructive, of Popes and Christian vandals to destroy what the soldiers had spared. It is heart-breaking to read how many ancient remains stood intact until three or four centuries ago. The book is written on a new plan, and is especially useful to those who wish to know what at any given date was to be seen in Rome, and what has become of the remains of the classic buildings. It deals particularly with Rome in and after the fifth century. Information is taken from the writer's experience, from itineraries, from unpublished MSS., from every source under the sun. It will be news to many that some of the spoils of Rome have been used in Westminster Abbey. As before, we cannot criticize the book as a whole, because of its discursive form; but the records of discovery and treasure-trove are fascinating. The illustrations are valuable; we may mention in chief Balthasar Jenichen's view of Rome in the sixteenth century.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 10th inst. and four following days the

Beaufoy collection of engravings, including the following. F. Bartolozzi: The Months, after W. Hamilton (set of twelve), 61l.; Queen Marie Christine, after the Chevalier Roslin, 36l.; Countess Spencer, after Reynolds (lot 181), 52l. R. Brookshaw: M. Masson, the tennis player, after Mortimer, 31l. R. Cooper: Napoleon Bonaparte ("Adieu, Malmaison"), after Isabey, 31l. W. Dickinson: The Duke of York, and The Duchess of York, after Hoppner (a pair), 44l. V. Green: General Green, after Peel, 54l.; Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester, after Zincke, and Henry Laurens, after Copley, 48l. L. Schiavonetti: Marchioness Camden, after Reynolds, 84l. J. R. Smith: Miss Carter, after himself, 67l.; Miss Cumberland, after Romney, 134l. P. W. Tomkins: Girl shelling Peas, after Bigg, 33l. W. Ward: Henry Callender, after L. F. Abbott (lot 568), 56l.; the same (lot 569), 51l.; the same (lot 570), 31l.; The Coquette at her Toilette, after Morland (lot 575), 57l.; the same (lot 576), 126l. T. Watson: Lady Rushout and Children, after D. Gardner, 43l. C. Wilkin: Viscountess St. Asaph, after Hoppner, 45l.

The following pictures by the late John Brett were sold by the same firm on the 15th inst.: South Stack Lighthouse, 152l.; Isles of the Sirens, 110l.; Pearly Summer, 110l.

Messrs. Branch & Leete sold at Liverpool on the 13th and 14th inst. the following. Drawings: Birket Foster, The Pet Donkey, 54l.; Feeding the Ducks, 53l.; Street Scene, with Cathedral, 64l.; At the Fountain, 68l.; Washing Day, 66l.; An Old Circular Tower, 64l. Pictures: J. Hardy, After the Day's Sport, 215l. Heywood Hardy, The Lord of the Manor, 120l.; The Gamekeeper, 120l. Engravings: Musidora, by Laguerre, after Gainsborough, 29l. Parti Perdu, by Bracquemond, after Meissonier, 37l. Nature, by S. Cousins, after Lawrence, 53l.

Some high prices have recently been paid for modern French pictures at the dispersal in New York of the collection of Mr. Milliken: Corot, St. Sébastien, 100,000fr.; a small landscape by Millet, 41,250fr.; Degas, Derrière la Scène, 30,500fr.; Manet, La Façade de la Cathédrale de Rouen, 20,000fr., and two others by the same artist, Le Port de Boulogne, 35,250fr., and Le Fumeur, 15,500fr. The sale included a portrait of Giorgio Cornaro, attributed to Titian, but much disputed, which, however, found a buyer at 210,000fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

BESIDES the interesting exhibition of Miss Mary Barton's water-colours of Irish scenery at the Fine-Art Society's rooms in Bond Street, there is yet another series of Mr. Elgood's gardens. It is astonishing how popular Mr. Elgood's drawings are; nearly all of them are sold. They are a good example of English water-colour art at its prettiest. They are completely wanting in breadth, and can best be seen at the distance of a few inches. It is curious, too, to note how the skies are all painted, apparently, with the same saucerful of blue.

TO-DAY is the private view of some engravings by Valentine Green, shown by Messrs. Colnaghi in Pall Mall.

MESSRS. AGNEW are exhibiting at their galleries some good things, old and new, in water-colour, which are worth a visit.

MR. R. GUTERKUNST is showing at his gallery, from February 25th to March 27th, a selection of old and new etchings by Anders L. Zorn.

THERE is now on exhibition in Messrs. Lawrie's galleries, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, an interesting collection of twenty-two pictures by Eugene Dekkert. This artist's leanings are towards the Dutch School, and he is attracted by such far-distant places as Dordrecht and St. Monans, the old tumble-down Fishshire village whose ancient church and quaint red-roofed

houses have formed the subjects of so many canvases. The finest picture in the present collection is, indeed, one of St. Monans, seen under a grey sky. 'Low Tide at St. Monans,' exhibited in the Institute last year, is also in the collection. Of Dordrecht there are several pictures, mostly of its canals, boats, and bridges.

The Royal Scottish Academy has just filled up the four vacancies caused by the deaths of Sir Noel Paton, Mr. J. B. McDonald, and Mr. G. W. Johnstone, and by the removal to London of Mr. John Lavery. Three Associates from the painter class and one Associate from the architect class have been elected. Mr. G. Washington Browne, the designer of the Edinburgh Public Library, is the architect chosen; while the three painters are Mr. Thomas Scott, Mr. George Henry, and Mr. R. B. Nisbet. Mr. Scott works in water-colour, and is a native of the Border district, the picturesque scenes and traditions of which have mainly engaged his attention. Mr. Henry is one of the leading exponents of the Glasgow School, and best at naturalistic impressions of landscape. Mr. Nisbet is an Edinburgh man, who, beginning with oils, has taken entirely to water-colour.

ART journals have become so numerous in this and other countries that a new one often fails to excite much interest. A few words of commendation may, however, be cordially extended to *Les Arts*, which has just made its appearance in Paris as a monthly, the publishers being MM. Manzi, Joyant & Cie., successors to Goupil & Cie. *Les Arts* is unlike anything else in the field; it claims to be a monthly review of museums, collections, and exhibitions. The first number opens with an exceedingly appropriate paper by M. André Michel, 'Du Bon Usage des Œuvres d'Art'; but the chief article, dealing with the wonderful collection of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, is written by M. Paul Villars, and illustrated by twelve carefully executed process reproductions, of which three Gainsboroughs are full-page in size. M. Thiébaud-Sisson contributes a fully illustrated paper on J. C. Cazin; M. Molinier one on the French furniture of the eighteenth century in Mr. Charles Wertheimer's collection; and M. Maurice Hamel on Eugène Delacroix. The first number is distinctly good, and the review starts with prospects of a long life.

The German papers speak very highly of the four pictures of Mr. Watts at present on exhibition at Cologne. The pictures of Mr. John Lavery and Mr. Rothenstein in one of the Berlin exhibitions have also attracted much attention.

An interesting loan collection of peasant art is open at the Museum, Charterhouse, Godalming, for the next few weeks. It consists of over 500 articles made by peasants for their own use between 1400 and 1902, from Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Denmark, Russia, &c. Many of the examples show fine designing, and the proportion of poor things is small. To those who do not know the peasant art in the museums at Stockholm, Bergen, Christiania, and Berlin this collection may come as a surprise.

MRS. A. MURRAY SMITH is preparing a book on the monuments and graves in the Abbey, entitled 'The Roll-Call of Westminster Abbey,' which will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. before the Coronation. It is to be illustrated by photographs, many of them entirely new. The volume will be in substance an enlarged edition of the sixpenny 'Deanery Guide,' which was compiled by the same author and her sister Mrs. Henry Birchenough.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

BECHSTEIN HALL.—Madame Carreño's Recital.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Handel's 'Alexander Balus.'

MADAME CARREÑO gave a pianoforte recital at the Bechstein Hall on Saturday

afternoon. There are many pianists and many recitals in the course of a season, but only a very few give real satisfaction; it is rare to meet with a pianist who makes one forget the interpreter and think only of the music, but of such is Madame Carreño. Then, again, there are some pianists who are specialists—as, for instance, the late Clara Schumann in her husband's music; Pachmann in Chopin's. They may give good—nay, at times excellent—renderings of works by various masters, but their full powers and sympathy are only brought out when they are interpreting their favourite composer. Madame Carreño's programme included Chopin's Sonata in B minor, Schumann's Fantasia in C, Op. 17, and Beethoven's Sonata in E, Op. 109; and she entered thoroughly into the spirit of the three masters. Her readings were in keeping with musical natures radically different, yet throughout there was a welcome display of individuality. With knowledge of various styles and strong feeling under due restraint, a player infuses character, life, and warmth into the music he or she is performing. The composer's intentions, up to a certain point, must be respected, but unless a reading is to be perfectly cold there must be something of self. What that "self" is is the only question open to discussion; that it can be manifested not merely without harm, but with real advantage to the composer's "self," is felt by many who listen to a great interpreter, but it cannot be explained to those who do not feel it. We were particularly struck with Madame Carreño's rendering of the first movement of the Chopin sonata. There is poetry and charm in the second theme, but there are some dry pages; yet, by her intelligent grasp of the music, and consequently clear phrasing, the pianist made it for the time interesting. Her delivery of the difficult March in the Fantasia was a brilliant triumph. With regard to the Beethoven sonata, we cannot pay Madame Carreño a greater compliment than to say that her reading of the variations was the most poetical and delicate which we have heard since Rubinstein. Her playing of the first two movements seemed to us a trifle hurried.

Handel's oratorio 'Alexander Balus' was performed by the Handel Society at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. It was only given a few times during the lifetime of the composer, and failed, for obvious reasons, to achieve the success of its predecessor, 'Judas Maccabæus.' Alexander was not, like Judas, an uncommon hero. The book, by Dr. Morell, who wrote the words for several of Handel's oratorios, is uninteresting, and the music, with some exceptions, is not so exciting as that of 'Judas.' But the powerful chorus "O calumny, on virtue waiting," so dramatic in spirit, so direct in its effects; the reposeful "Here amid the shady woods," with its delicate accompaniment of muted strings; the lovely duet "Hail, wedded love," and the air "Convey me to some peaceful shore," one of Handel's sublimer songs, are in themselves sufficient to justify a revival of the work. We name four of the most striking numbers, but in the rest there is much to interest, both in the music itself and the manner in which it is scored.

'Alexander Balus' was revived two years ago at the annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, the proportion between voices and instruments being then based on the body of performers which Handel had at the Foundling when he conducted the 'Messiah' for the last time; and as regards the instrumental music the composer's score was faithfully followed. At St. James's Hall an attempt was made to perform the music after the manner of the eighteenth century. Mr. E. G. Croager presided ably, it is true, at the organ, but without a harpsichord part one of Handel's contrasts of tone was lost, to say nothing of the emptiness of certain passages in which that instrument in the composer's time played so important a part. Although, however, there were shortcomings in the manner in which the score was presented, also as regards the performance, Mr. J. S. Liddle, the conductor, deserves much praise. Some of the choral singing was good and expressive. The soloists were Miss Ethel Wood, Miss Georgina Dupuis, Miss Bessie Grant, and Messrs. Samuel Masters and H. Lane Wilson, and of these the first, though not in good voice, achieved fair success; and she was certainly fortunate in that some of the finest airs fell to her lot. A list of works performed at previous concerts was added at the end of the programme-book, and the number of works of Handel which the Society has given since its foundation in 1882 shows that its name is justified. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt certainly rendered good service to Bach by his performances of the B minor Mass; on the whole, however, the Handel Society has done more for Handel than the Bach Society for Bach.

Musical Gossip.

Mlle. ADELE AUS DER OHE gave a pianoforte recital at the Steinway Hall last Thursday week. The programme included well-known works by Beethoven, Schumann, and Liszt, in the rendering of which there was some good, some uninteresting playing. Mlle. Aus der Ohe appeared also as composer. Her Suite, Op. 2, consisting of four movements, is bright and clever, the Menuet being exceedingly dainty; while of three other pieces the 'Novellette' was thoughtful, and 'Am Springbrunnen' and 'Rustic Dance' attractive.

PROF. HUGO HEERMANN has recently performed a new violin concerto by Herr Richard Strauss at Frankfurt-on-Main.

THE Lincoln and Peterborough Triennial Festival will be held at Lincoln on June 4th and 5th. At an orchestral concert on the first day Sir A. C. Mackenzie will conduct the first performance of the Overture to his 'Cricket on the Hearth.' On the Thursday there will be two oratorio services in the Cathedral. Dr. George J. Bennett, the Cathedral organist, will be the conductor.

WE have no direct communication from Mr. Martin Fallas Shaw, but we hear that he will commence a series of performances of Handel's 'Acis and Galatea' and Purcell's 'Masque of Love' at Mr. Penley's theatre, Great Queen Street, on March 10th.

GLUCK's 'Maienköningin' and Mozart's 'Schauspiel-Direktor' will be revived at Munich under the direction of Hofcapellmeister Stavenhagen. Pergolesi's 'Serva Padrona' is now drawing full houses there, so that, if the other two are equally successful, other revivals may follow. Many operas supposed to be dead are, in fact, unjustly neglected.

THE death is announced of Chevalier Emil Bach, the pianist. An opera of his, 'The Lady of Longford,' was produced by Sir Augustus Harris at Covent Garden, July 21st, 1894.

THE *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of February 14th republishes from the *Berl. Courier* a curiosity. Wagner's 'Tannhäuser' was produced at Dresden in 1845, and both the poem and the music were severely criticized. One cause of complaint was that there was no happy ending—no marriage at the close. Wagner's opera was entitled 'Der Venusberg, oder der Sängerkrieg auf der Wartburg.' But it is said that a drama in five acts with prologue and epilogue was afterwards produced, written by the theatre director Josef Schweitzer, 'Tannhäuser, oder der Deklamationskrieg auf der Wartburg,' and that on the theatre bill appeared the following:—

MOST HONOURED! My husband, the late Josef Schweitzer, wrote this sterling drama, before he was summoned, after taking the blessed sacrament, to that hereafter where he must render account of every sin. He wrote this piece with his heart's blood, and felt the strong power of love without ever having visited the Venusberg. I pray that this play by my late husband be not confused with this opera by Richard Wagner, with whose opinions he had nothing in common. My husband has treated love as something deep, strong, and beautiful, just as he, as a man, felt it, and of this I can bear the best testimony: above all, so that every one who sees his piece may sympathize with the hero Tannhäuser and the heroine Elisabeth, who at the close marry, and do not die, whereby a thoroughly pleasant evening is assured to you who attend the performance. KAROLINE SCHWEITZER, Directress and Successor of the poet of the piece, the late Josef Schweitzer.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN — Sunday Society's Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
 MON. — Mr. Charles Bennett's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Hochstein Hall.
 TUES. — Herr Wilhelm Backhaus, 3, St. James's Hall.
 WED. — Westminster Orchestral Concert, 8, Westminster Town Hall.
 — Miss Rosa Olitzka's Concert, 8.30, Royal Society of British Artists.
 THURS. — Philharmonic Society's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Mr. Marmaduke Barton's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
 SAT. — Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
 — London Hall Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Mozart Society's Concert, 3, Portman Rooms.
 — Crystal Palace Concert, 3.30.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

'MEMORY'S GARDEN,' a three-act play by Messrs. Albert Chevalier and Tom Gallon, is a crude and amateurish work which obtained on Tuesday at the Comedy a dubious reception. Some well-known actors took part in the representation, and one or two, such as Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Bassett Roe, and Miss Norah Lancaster, may be said to have distinguished themselves. Subject and treatment were, however, uncomfortable—almost discordant—and the piece seems too weak for the weight thrust upon it.

'A FRIEND IN NEED,' a one-act farce by Mr. Edgar Selwyn, was produced on Monday at the Adelphi, and was played by Miss Madeline Meredith, Mr. Roy Fairchild, and Mr. Winchell Smith.

In consequence of the relinquishment by Mr. Martin Harvey of the Avenue Theatre, 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' given previously on afternoons at Wyndham's, has been transferred thither and has constituted during the week the evening entertainment. The cast, including Miss Marion Terry, Miss Kate Phillips, Mr. Dennis, and Mr. Arthur Williams, is practically unchanged.

'THE HEEL OF ACHILLES' has had but a short run at the Globe, and is now replaced by 'Sweet Nell of Old Drury.' At the end of next month the theatre will be closed previous to its demolition under the orders of the London County Council. Of a nest of four theatres at the junction of the Strand, Newcastle Street, and Wych Street, one only, the Strand, will shortly be in existence.

'SHERLOCK HOLMES' will be withdrawn from the Lyceum on April 12th, and the house will on the 14th pass into the hands of Sir Henry Irving, who will open in 'Faust,' with Miss Cecilia Loftus as Marguerite.

A TRANSLATION by Miss Aimée Lowther of 'L'Arlesienne' is said to be in preparation, with a view to its production by Miss Ellen Terry at the Lyceum.

THE run of 'Becky Sharp' comes to a close to-night, and the Prince of Wales's will remain closed for three nights for rehearsals of Mr. Law's 'Country Mouse.' Without satisfying admirers of Thackeray as a competent rendering of his work, 'Becky Sharp' has enjoyed great and well-merited popularity.

So great has been the success of 'Mice and Men' that Mr. Forbes Robertson has secured the lease of the Lyric up to the close of the summer season.

'MIXED RELATIONS' was suddenly withdrawn from the Royalty, and with it terminated an experiment on the part of Messrs. Herz and Blow which was more bold than judicious. The theatre is now closed, but is not likely to be long in finding a fresh tenant.

'NIKOLA,' an adaptation of Mr. Guy Boothby's story of the same name, is promised for a few weeks hence at the Princess's.

IN addition to Miss Irene Vanbrugh, the company taking part at the Duke of York's in 'The Princess's Nose' will include Miss Ethelwynn Arthur-Jones, Miss Gertrude Kingston, Mr. H. B. Irving, Mr. G. Barker, Mr. Gilbert Hare, Mr. Vibart, and Mr. Lennox Pawle.

THE Crown Theatre, Peckham, opened on Monday with Mr. Charles Glenney and Miss Essex Dane in Mr. Forbes Dawson's one-act play 'Three of a Suit.'

THERE is some talk of the appearance of Madame Réjane at the Royalty in June.

MR. BEEROHM TREE will, it is said, produce at Her Majesty's a series of Shakspearean plays during Coronation week.

WHILE the Wyndham Theatre is occupied by Mrs. Tree, Mr. Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will enjoy a well-earned holiday.

So much compression has been exercised on 'Ulysses' that its performance at Her Majesty's now begins at a quarter past eight o'clock.

MR. CHARLES HAWTREY sails for London on the 8th prox., and expects to appear at the Prince of Wales's on the 21st. His choice of a play in which to reopen has yet to be announced.

THERE are some interesting books and manuscripts of dramatic interest in the five days' sale which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will begin on March 17th. A very good copy of the First Folio Shakspeare, bound by Roger Payne, with the fine ex-libris of Anna Damer by Agnes Berry, 1793, and a sound, clean copy of the Second Folio, may be mentioned. One of the lots consists of 'A Dramatic Register, containing a Summary Account of every Public Place of Amusement where Theatrical or Vocal Performances have been introduced,' &c., from 1649 to 1803, in fifteen octavo volumes. The 8,000 odd pages are written by Stephen Jones, the friend of Isaac Reed and editor of the 'Biographia Dramatica,' and contain a quantity of unpublished information. Another lot consists of 'Theatrical Records, 1371 to 1700,' also entirely in Jones's autograph. Another excessively rare tract which may be mentioned is 'An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the utter Suppression and Abolishing of all Stage-Plays and Interludes,' &c., 1647.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. R.—G. L. W.—C. S. H.—A. S.—W. A.—J. K. L.—F. L.—received.
 W. M. G.—Inquiring.
 No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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